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SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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SOURROUILLE SAYS DEBT TALKS 'IMPOSSIBLE'

PY092354 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2254 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille today warned in a speech at the IMF Provisional Committee meeting in Washington that based on the offers made by the creditor banks it will be impossible for Argentina to continue the talks on renegotiation of the foreign debt.

Sourrouille said the selfish interests of some private banks cannot be allowed to block the implementation of a policy on which we all basically agree, a policy on which we have agreed with the international community.

Sourrouille said Argentina has given enough proof of its responsible attitude during the negotiations on the foreign debt. He added: Now, acting with the same responsibility we clearly assert "it will be impossible for us to continue negotiating on that basis."

Sourrouille's speech was released in the Economy Ministry by the ministry's press office.

NUCLEAR COMMISSION PRESIDENT RESIGNS 9 APRIL

PY091450 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA) -- A few minutes ago Alberto Constantini, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), confirmed he had tendered his resignation as head of the CNEA because the Economy Ministry has failed to give him the necessary funds to continue the projects which include the construction of the Atucha II thermonuclear plant.

In a statement to Radio Continental, Constantini said Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn, in response to his demands, has told him the payment to the suppliers would take place in 150 days.

POLICE DISMANTLE DRUG TRAFFICKING GANG

PY082030 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1914 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (DYN) -- The Federal Police announced today the dismantling of an important international gang of cocaine traffickers, who operated in this capital and in Milan, Italy. The police seized 11 kg of cocaine worth a considerable sum of money.

Seventeen people were arrested -- six of them in Milan -- during the police operation. They were leaders, pushers, couriers, and members of a gang of pickpockets and forgers who supplied the traffickers with passports.

In a news conference, Inspector Major Rodolfo Lopez, director general of the Federal Police Dangerous Drugs Department, said the gang was dismantled thanks to an operation conducted by his department in cooperation with the Milan Police Antidrug Group. [passage omitted]

In December 1986, Argentine Reinaldo Petersen, 26, head of the local gang, and couriers Hernan Charupa Orellana and Julio Flores Burgos, both Bolivians, were arrested at Ezeiza International Airport during the first part of the operation. The police seized 2 kg of cocaine on that occasion. [passage omitted]

Petersen's arrest forced the leaders of the gang -- his mother Ruth Galdames de Silva and her boyfriend Carlos Rojas Morales, both Chileans -- to come to Buenos Aires. [passage omitted]

During a raid of Galdames and Rojas Morales' apartment, located at 74 Cucha Cucha Street in Buenos Aires, the police seized 6 kg of extremely pure cocaine, weapons, forged passports, special vests for carrying drugs, and $10,000 in cash. [passage omitted]

MINISTRY, CGT 'JOIN RANKS TO COMBAT INFLATION'

PY081855 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Apr 87 p 11

[Text] The Labour Ministry and the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) last night agreed to join ranks to combat inflation and secure the buying power of wages, based on the principle of "shared responsibility," in what was seen as the first step towards a truce between unions and the government.

The sides jointly expressed their concern over rising inflation and agreed to work out a wage adjustment plan to make up for the breach between prices and salaries. Details on the proposal will be disclosed later this month.

The new labour strategy was decided during talks yesterday between Labour Minister Carlos Alderete and the CGT directive council, headed by secretary-general Saul Ubaldini, who met for three hours yesterday in the first official interview granted by the minister to the union grouping.

Alderete and Ubaldini seemingly got off to a bright start in labour negotiations as they agreed a basic salary adjustment was essential to pave the way for a true "social dialogue, in peace and without confrontations."

Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) delegates are due to meet Alderete today. One of them, Arnaldo Etchart, said the talks aim at "telling the labour sector that we are open to any type of discussion" leading to the so-called social pact. Etchart denied that the UIA would request Alderete for government posts, but added that if the government by its own initiative offered them, they would be "carefully considered" by the union.

For his part UIA president Roberto Favelevic said yesterday that management is "willing to take part in a social pact as long as talks between the government and workers are not restricted to prices and salaries, thus rendering the pact a huge national wage-bargaining contract."

Favelevic spoke to the press after handing an alternative economic plan to President Raul Alfonsin, drafted during a UIA general council meeting in November last year.

The UIA leader stressed that the government must move quickly to deregulate the economy and establish clear financial guidelines. He also blasted the Central Bank for "changing its policies every month, which in the end prevents the business sector from knowing which way to turn."

Favelevic added that the UIA's "complementary" economic proposals stemmed from the need to eliminate economic barriers.

GOVERNMENT UPGRADES INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

PY081703 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2012 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (DYN) -- Through secret administrative actions carried out in the last few days, the government has restructured and upgraded the Secretariat for State Intelligence (SIDE) and the National Intelligence Central (CNI), where new officials were appointed according to reports by intelligence source to DYN. The CNI, the recently-created super-intelligence structure will still be headed by Facundo Suarez, who is also the head of SIDE.

Ricardo Tomas Natale, former UCR [Radical Civic Union] deputy for the 1973-1976 period, has assumed his duties as a sort of CNI deputy chief and also as an "E" ranking SIDE under secretary, which is the second-ranking SIDE post.

Hernan Lapieza Spota has been apponted SIDE undersecretary with "C" ranking. He will be in charge of SIDE tasks involving planning, logistics and personnel.

Victor Amador de Martino was formerly in charge of this undersecretariat. He resigned because he plans to run as UCR candidate for mayor of Quilmes in the upcoming September elections.

The CNI comprises the SIDE, intelligence services from the Armed Forces, police and security forces, and government officials from the Interior and Foreign Relations Ministries. The CNI is entrusted with coordinating the work of the different intelligence services. Within the framework of the reconstruction program, a counterespionage department was established within the CNI. It replaces the old Background Commission, which according to the same sources, has been abolished.

The sources added that the Background Commission, which was also known as "the Informative Community," was abolished because its tasks consisted of detecting and disrupting extreme leftist political groups that opposed the military regime and in the drafting of the so-called "black lists" during the past decade.

An intelligence document to which DYN had access states that "this implies that the organization (CNI) has been upgraded by establishing its own board in November 1986, by modifying its organization chart in April and by establishing a counterespionage department. It is now, in keeping with the executive branch's plans, in charge of coordinating the activities of the different information services within the framework of the national intelligence strategy." Intelligence sources have stated that the CNI "does not have an operation structure" which means that "it does not have people on the street."

The CNI is divided into five departments. They are: the Intelligence Department, the Counterintelligence Department, the Logistic Department, the Counterespionage Department, which was recently created, and the Planning and Studies Department. The SIDE is made up of five undersecretariats. They are: the "A" undersecretariat, which is linked to the Interior Ministry, and the "B" undersecretariat which is linked to the Foreign Ministry. The "C" undersecretariat is responsible for planning, logistics and personnel; while the "D" undersecretariat is responsible for situation assessment and mass media activities. The "E" undersecretariat is headed by the second-ranking CNI chief, the recently-appointed Natale.

COURT RULES MILITARY REBELLION 'COMMON CRIME'

PY081908 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Apr 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Supreme Court yesterday ruled that rebellion of military officers is a "common crime" and thus can not be tried by military courts, in what is considered a resolution of utmost importance regarding the maintenance of constitutional order.

The court issued the ruling in response to an appeal by first military junta members General Jorge Rafael Videla, Brigadier-General Eduardo Massera and Admiral Orlando Ramon Agosti, all retired, regarding the case filed against them for the 1976 coup.

The three former commanders, currently serving different sentences at the Magdalena military prison, had requested that their case be transferred to the Armed Forces Supreme Council. They will now be tried by federal courts.

The ruling states that although an article in the military code of justice considers the possibility of "isolated, partial uprisings which would harm the chain of command and obedience," the 1976 military takeover was "an attempt against constitutional order and not an act of indiscipline."

It also points out that as all citizens owe respect to constitutional institutions "the infraction of that duty cannot be of a different nature if committed by a military officer or civilian."

Although recognizing that the 1976 coup was based on the authority of the first three commanders, the ruling mentions that an article of the military code stresses the duty of officers to "oppose those officers in rebellion," and that as long as the rebellion lasts, "those participating in it are deprived of all authority inherent to their rank."

In related news, Vice-President Victor Martinez denied the existence of a presidential decree pardoning military officers sentenced for human rights abuses, but did not reject the possibility of such a measure being applied in the future.

"It is a power of the executive branch which has been implemented several times in Argentina's history, including at the provincial level, for military officers and civilians," he said.

The Federal Appeals Court, meanwhile, will today begin to question officers involved in human rights violations committed under the jurisdiction of the former First Army Corps.

Reliable sources reported that among the first to testify will be Colonel Roberto Rohualde, and Generals Jorge Olivera Rovere, Otto Paladino, Anibal Ferrero and Jose Montes.

The main defendant in this file is cashiered General Carlos Suarez Mason, who commanded the corps while most of the crimes were committed. The Argentine Government is seeking his extradition.

The Parana Federal Appeals Court, in turn, has suspended all questionings of military, security and police officers involved in human rights abuses under the jurisdiction of the Parana and Gualeguaychu Districts due to the need to resolve questions of competence.

The court was to begin questioning 16 officers yesterday, moving from lower to higher ranks. Among the last to testify would be retired Generals Leopoldo Galtieri, former de facto president, and Ramon Diaz Bessone.

Similarly, the court is to summon General Naldo Dasso, whose recommended promotion is up before the Senate for approval, to testify on human rights charges. Regarding the promotion, Senator Ricardo Laferriere (Radical-Entre Rios) said that "mere suspicion will not damage his career."

The Mendoza Federal Appeals Court has a 72-hour period to decide on the arrest of Air Force Colonel Alcides Francisca, who is at the court's disposal since he finished testifying on the 11 human rights charges filed against him as former Mendoza police chief.

Finally, Defence Minister Jose Horacio Juanarena yesterday held his usual Tuesday meeting with Army Chief-of-Staff General Hector Rios Erenu, and they are thought to have discussed the situation of serving and retired officers involved in the First Army Corps file.

GENTE INTERVIEWS CAPUTO ON CUBA, HUMAN RIGHTS

PY041402 Buenos Aires GENTE in Spanish 2 Apr 87 pp 35, 36, 37

["Text" of "exclusive" interview with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo by Renee Sallas in Buenos Aires -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Sallas] The lack of a clear-cut policy toward the United States is one aspect of our administration over which many questions have been raised. What are the points of agreement and disagreement you have with the United States?

[Caputo] The United States is two things at the same time. On the one hand, it is responsible for the West; and on the other hand, it has its own national interests. These two characteristics determine the ideas we share and the ideas over which we disagree. The first characteristic pertains to the defense of the free world, and of a pluralist society. This is not an ideological, but a historical view. No one can argue today over whether or not Argentina is a Western country, because it is a free society that values individual effort and private property. The United States is the country that best represents and defends these values. But, on the other hand, it is also a country that has its own national interests. A very simple example: The EEC grants large subsidies to its agricultural sector, which is damaging to U.S. farmers. What has been the response of the U.S. Government? It is engaging in a tug-of-war to see how far each side will yield. We are the only ones who cannot grant subsidies because we do not have the resources to subsidize our agricultural sector. On the contrary, we levy taxes on it. In this reciprocal defense of the national interests of Europe -- which is part of the Western world and of the United States, which is also part of the Western world -- Argentina gets hurt. Does this have something to do with the defense of the free world? No, this has nothing to do with the defense of the fundamental values of the free world. It is not right that just because one disagrees with two or three officials of the U.S. Administration, the Western character of Argentina should be questioned.

[Sallas] The reverse can happen: When someone agrees with a position of the United States, he is branded as "dependent."

[Caputo] The fact of the matter is that a childish form of anti-imperialism, which goes beyond national independence and autonomy, exists. It contends that "everything coming from the United States is bad. It must be opposed and fought against." Of course, this anti-imperialism does not say how. In the case of the foreign debt, it says: "Don't pay it." Great, fine! But who gets hurt if we don't pay our debt? Do you believe the Western world or the United States will get hurt? We are the ones who will be isolated. This is nothing but a childish prescription, the romantic expression of ideologies, which ends up weakening the country's bargaining power.

[Sallas] It is almost strange to hear you say that.

[Caputo] Let me complete the idea before analyzing your comment. On the other side, there are those who say: "Follow your elder brother. Do everything he does and you will automatically achieve development." This is a childish position. Both positions are unreasonable. If I go to the United States and meet with Shultz and he tells me: "Our relations with Argentina stand at their best level in 30 years," the left will get angry and shout "Dependence! Dependence!: as if we should not be interested in maintaining our relations with the United States at the best possible level.

On the other hand, if in the case of the vote for Cuba I say: "Look, I believe this is a political maneuver that might be interesting for the United States but that can exact a high price for those countries which, like us, are not strong," the shouts will be "Do you have leftist leanings?"

[Sallas] And so?

[Caputo] So the Argentine people may have many defects, but we do have a keen ability to detect fakers and those who propose absolutely unfeasible solutions. Our suffering has helped us develop the ability to recognize what is possible and what is impossible. We have, therefore, developed a common sense that has helped us adapt ourselves to the circumstances.

[Sallas] You mentioned the case of Cuba. I would like to ask you the following question: If the Argentine vote at the UN Human Rights Subcommittee in Geneva was "only" a matter of procedure, why did U.S. Ambassador to Argentina Gildred say "We are not happy. It hurt"? Why were U.S. diplomats "disillusioned" and "annoyed"?

[Caputo] Because they wanted our vote.

[Sallas] But they cannot be so clumsy and fail to predict the position you have described.

[Caputo] I do not want to talk about clumsiness. They tried and failed. The same thing happened last year. I am not talking about Cuba but about Ethiopia. A draft resolution condemning Ethiopia was submitted for consideration. I do not know whether human rights are respected or violated in that country but that was the point of issue. Well, the United States submitted a draft resolution overlooking all procedural rules. Procedural rules are not formal nonsense. The law guarantees survival for the strong and the weak. Procedures are not a secondary issue.

[Sallas] But in this specific case, they seem to be an excuse.

[Caputo] An excuse? Ask anyone who has been unfairly charged with committing a crime if the law is an excuse, if procedural rules are an excuse, if Article 18 of the Constitution is an excuse. If that is so, what a big excuse!

[Sallas] However, immediately after the 1973 military coup in Chile the UN Human Rights Commission overlooked procedure and quickly decided to investigate the situation in that country. Why are they now so legalistic?

[Caputo] I don't think it is the same situation. In the Chilean case, the situation worsened suddenly. The objective was to prevent an escalation of human rights violations. That is why the commission acted quickly. A year -- which is the time an investigation of that kind normally takes -- would have been too long to stop what was happening. Something very similar happened in Poland, where there was a sharp and remarkable worsening of the situation. Argentina supported the resolution of that country.

[Sallas] Mr Foreign Minister, Cuban poet Armando Valladares, who spent 22 years in a Cuban prison, has said there are 14,000 political prisoners in that country. The fate of those prisoners could change if the international public decided to oppose the Castro regime. Valladares has said that "to take quiet diplomatic action is to permit Castro to continue to torture people with impunity." Doesn't this information justify quick action in this case?

[Caputo] Like in many other countries, the case of Cuba has existed for 27 years. The point is: Why should we suddenly do something not done before? In the past, there were not even any requests to include this issue in the agenda. Why wasn't it raised in November, when the United States and Argentina voted on the same side? Why wasn't the Ethiopian case raised last year? Why has this issue suddenly begun to make headlines in the Argentine press?

[Sallas] What is your interpretation of the situation?

[Caputo] Everyone should draw his own conclusion.

[Sallas] You said you would not oppose an investigation into any country's human rights record. In which countries do you think such an investigation should be conducted?

[Caputo] I cannot say that because it involves a political decision that must be made very carefully. But I would like to make it clear that, contrary to what has been said about us, Argentina has not condemned pro-Western countries alone, closing its eyes to pro-Soviet countries. Argentina has condemned communist Cambodia. Last year, Argentina opposed a Cuban proposal to no longer consider the Polish human rights record. Argentina condemns Poland and Afghanistan. The representatives of some of those countries have pressured me. They have told me: "If you continue your negative votes on the human rights issue, we will shift our vote on the Malvinas issue." I replied: "Shift your vote on the Malvinas issue!"

[Sallas] An editorial in the Colombian newspaper EL TIEMPO said: Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo sponsored the acquittal of Cuba. Were you the "leader" or the "sponsor" of that vote?

[Caputo] The foreign ministers of countries that make their own decisions are very serious people. We negotiate over many issues, but I have never succeeded in imposing my own views. I did not sponsor the vote. I simply engaged in consultations to become acquainted with the position of other countries. In the case of some countries, I learned their position after the vote.

[Sallas] Why, then, is this charge being levelled at you alone when 18 other foreign ministers cast the same vote?

[Caputo] I don't know; that's an exaggeration. I have an idea why that comment is being made. But since I believe in due process, insinuated evidence is not enough to condemn someone.

[Sallas] Do you agree human rights are not respected in Cuba?

[Caputo] Human rights are not respected in any country not governed by a pluralist democracy.

[Sallas] Why, then, didn't Argentina introduce a motion to investigate?

[Caputo] We are willing to agree to any human-rights investigation.

[Sallas] Not to lead it?

[Caputo] We are always sounding out the commission's member countries to see if there is a consensus to support a given position. The fact a country is not ruled by a pluralist democracy does not justify the presumption that human rights are being violated. Seven or eight commission member countries have single-party regimes and constitutions similar to the Cuban Constitution. Let's start at the beginning: If we want to investigate those countries, let's begin by investigating the most important ones.

[Sallas] Which ones?

[Caputo] You can imagine.

[Sallas] I have a doubt, Mr Caputo. What is your political thinking? Much has been said about the red color of your ideology, about your "sympathy for the left." Is it true?

[Caputo] I sympathize with democratic causes in general.

[Sallas] That beats me; it is too general.

[Caputo] Let's look into it then. I am a member of a party for which social justice is fundamental. Mr sympathy lies with the cause of the majority. The left has shown a dangerous naivete in our country because the best way to ensure social justice is by running an efficient administration, and by seriously analyzing the situation. I can have the same sympathy the left has for the majority's cause, but I don't have the same sympathy the left has for cheap ideologies or romantic and useless ideas that have repeatedly caused suffering among the people. You don't live better by resorting to rhetoric but by building a strong and serious country.

[Sallas] What's your criticism of the right? The opposite?

[Caputo] More or less. Do you believe that the right in Great Britain or France commands 50 percent of the votes by happenstance? No. The right in those countries is highly sensitive; it proposes different ways to reach its objectives. The right in developed countries has carried out efficient projects that were beneficial to the population. By contrast, the Argentine right -- whether by democratic means or by forces -- has never been able to muster support for a legitimate project; it has never held more than 15 percent of the votes; it has never fashioned a political consensus.

[Sallas] You have said: "When someone in the United States sneezes, someone gets a cold here in Argentina." Don't you believe you were being prejudiced, overbearing, and intolerant?

[Caputo] If by saying it I offended someone, I did not mean to do so. I was very wrong.

[Sallas] Who did you want to offend?

[Caputo] Those who did not make a scandal last year when the Ethiopian case was voted upon; those who said nothing last November when the same vote was cast on the issue of human rights in Cuba. Do you know who I basically wanted to offend? Those who did not even read the document that was voted upon. [passage omitted]

[Sallas] How does our country benefit from being a member of the Nonaligned Movement?

[Caputo] Our membership is an answer to the feelings of the majority of Argentines who want to live in a free and independent country. We are not naive. We are working on nonalignment and freedom in Argentina, and at the same time we are establishing international ties. We are not like Albania. Why are the Americans now saying their relations with our country are the best in many years? They respect us because sometimes Argentina stands up and says "no."

[Sallas] Nevertheless, you have said one has to be careful of the "ideological package" of this movement.

[Caputo] Of course. The East-West conflict not only involves missiles and nuclear weapons. It also includes a war of propaganda, aid, spying, and daily harassment between the world powers. Quite often these conflicts develop in third countries. For instance, the problem of subversion and repression in Argentina was not totally native. It was related to a phase of the global East-West confrontation. More exactly, it was a consequence of the confrontation between Cuba and the United States. This confrontation influenced our country, and we are still paying the consequences.

[Sallas] To conclude, Mr Caputo, some people say Argentine foreign policy is inconsistent because it begs with one hand and hits with the other.

[Caputo] Only the dead are absolutely consistent; they do not think, they do not move, they are still forever. Consistency is based on national interests. If there is something you can see for yourself by traveling, it is the respect foreigners have toward our foreign policy. They think it is consistent and predictable. [passage omitted]

'VIOLENT' LEFTIST STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE IN LA PAZ

PY100106 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Hundreds of university students conducted violent street demonstrations through the main streets of La Paz tonight. The university students, headed by representatives of extreme leftist organizations, went to the extreme of throwing fire bombs at EL DIARIO which is the oldest national newspaper.

EL DIARIO, which is a conservative newspaper, was the target of the leftist sectors of the San Andres University students. The demonstrators came to (Loaiza) Street and threw Molotov cocktails at the building housing the newspaper. The police had to intervene to break up the student demonstration. There were no casualties, only minor material damage.

SENATE APPROVES 'IMPORTANT' DRUG CONTROL BILL

PY090415 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] The Bolivian Senate has finished its three-stage study of the Drug Control Law. This law is considered to be an important tool in the struggle against drug traffic. The law establishes areas for the farming of coca leaves. The areas assigned are located exclusively in traditional cultivation zones in the northern and southern provinces of the Yungas Region, La Paz Department, and in Chapare, Cochabamba Department.

Article 34 states that the legal production of coca in the country must not exceed 10,000 tons a year. "All coca cultivation areas outside the traditional zones will be substituted as established in Articles 36 and 37 of this law. The cultivation of coca in national parks of government reserves is prohibited. Coca plantations in these areas will be destroyed immediately."

Article 35 orders the National Council of Drug Control to determine the amount of coca leaves required each year to satisfy medical needs and the traditional use. This amount cannot exceed the limit established in Article 34.

According to Article 36, all production in excess of the amount needed for legal uses will be substituted. The council must try to reach agreements with the peasants for the voluntary substitution of the surplus production. "The council will proceed to forcibly substitute the surplus crops if the production that exceeds the approved limits has not been substituted through voluntary agreements within 12 months."

Article 37 states that the council will determine, through complementary regulations, the procedure for the voluntary substitution of the surplus coca plantations. This must be accomplished within 12 months at the most. It must be done through a program that will allow the government to make just compensation, to make an adequate substitution, of crops that can have guaranteed internal and foreign markets, and to promote an overall development of the area, for the benefit of the peasants living in those areas.

The fourth chapter establishes the offenses and penalties, particularly regarding coca farming, the manufacturing, consumption and possession for consumption of the drug, administration of the drug, aggravating circumstances, supply, association for criminal purposes, peddling, transportation, incitement to drug-related activities, murder and forgery, the obligation of owners of public places to report drug-related activities, duties of related professionals, sales in drug stores, and others. The penalties range from 2 to 12 years imprisonment and fines.

Senate President Ciro Humbolt Barrero has said this is an important instrument for the executive branch to negotiate the development of the affected regions, particularly regarding the 3-year plan to fight drug traffic. He added that this law annuls 10 or more laws on the subject. The bill will now go to the Chamber of Deputies for further consideration. Nevertheless, it will be useful for the pending negotiations in Vienna.

LETTER ANSWERS LABOR PETITIONS, COB CALLS STRIKES

Government Issues Letter

PY081439 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The national minimum salary will be increased to 50 Bolivian Pesos as of April this year, according to the government letter issued in reply to the Bolvian Labor Confideration's petitions. This letter is the government's official reply to the workers' petitions which resulted from several meetings during the past few days.

Regarding salaries, the letter states the minimum salary will be increased to 50 Bolivian pesos as of April. This increase represents an additional expense in the national budget of approximately $76 million.

The government will also reorganize the social security's technical and administrative system. Social security contributions from the workers' salaries will be rearranged in the following manner: the employer will contribute 15 percent, the employee 5 percent, and the government 1 percent, thus totaling 21 percent of the worker's pay. Ten percent of this contribution will be invested in health care, 10 percent in the retirement, disability, old age, and death fund, and 1 percent in the social security institute.

It was decided in the mining field that the COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] will not dismiss more workers, conceding to the workers petitions. The COMIBOL reorganization plan will be fuly enforced and personnel, machinery, and equipment will be transfered according to needs.

The executive branch will also help COMBIPAZ and AFOPAL [expansions unknown] by including them in the general budgets of the Social Emergency Fund and of the Labor Ministry.

The government will extend the workers' time for registration 15 more days.

The letter also says the Revenue Ministry will prepare a draft bill to include two new categories. Regarding taxes on rural properties, it was agreed that peasants will not be included in the taxation reform. Taxes on small producers will not be applied until the new decree is ready.

The government will also grant credits to the peasant organizations, cooperatives, and small producers.

It was also decided to increase the Bolivian University's budget by 85.7 million Bolivian pesos this year. This represents a 48 percent increase compared with last year's budget.

The letter states that this is the greatest effort the country can make, considering the current state of its economy. The government is thus sacrificing alternative income sources and investment projects.

COB To Strike 14 Apr

PY091540 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] has decided to stage a national workers mobilization on 14 April. The COB made this decision during a national meeting yesterday afternoon. The union leaders yesterday censured and rejected the government's attitude because they have not satisfied the workers' demands. Gonzalo Vizcarra, COB press and propaganda secretary, gave us the news:

[Begin recording] The longest and most important discussion was about COB measures to be adopted regarding the government's reply, which we have unanimously rejected. We have also decided to implement a protest mobilization next week against the government's reply which is incomplete and does not satisfy the most vital needs of the working class.

Therefore, on 14 April we will stage a national general mobilization, with marches and demonstrations, and with the participation of all labor sectors. I tell you this is the beginning of a mobilization process of the whole national labor movement. [end recording]

Vizcarra then explained the COB will reply to the government's letter point by point in another written document.

[Begin recording] We wish to reiterate that we are trying to break away from the government. We have always advocated open dialogue. We are willing to continue talking, but (?maintaining) the labor sector's political position [end recording]

Vizcarra has, therefore, confirmed that the workers have not ceased talking with the government. He warned, however, that next week the workers will hold a national general mobilization.

ARMY CONTROLS TRAIN STATIONS TO AVOID RIOTS

PY091811 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1554 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Apr (EFE) -- Army units are guarding the main urban and suburban railway stations in Rio de Janeiro State to prevent new incidents between passengers and security guards who last night caused the death of one person and wounded 50 others. The military intervention took place at the request of Rio de Janeiro Governor Wellington Moreira Franco with the purpose of "safeguarding the citizenry."

Army units are controlling the buildings and streets surrounding the railway stations declared "military zones," preventing civilian access.

The Federal police today started an exhaustive investigation to identify the persons responsible for the serious armed clashes that took place last night at a downtown Rio de Janeiro urban railway station between passengers and security guards. The clash, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, started when the union of railway drivers began an indefinite general strike to demand salary hikes.

In view of the refusal to return fares, passengers started to hurl stones at the station buildings. This cause a prompt reaction by some 100 security guards who started shooting at the demonstrators. The classes resulted in one person being killed and some 50 wounded by shots and stones.

This is the third time since the democratic process began in Brazil -- just over 2 years ago -- that Army units have been brought to control demonstrations during strikes. Some time ago military forces intervened at the ports and the oil production and distribution plants to break up strikes by maritime and oil workers.

As a consequence of yesterday's incidents the Rio de Janeiro urban and suburban train services stopped operating. The public bus services were put on a state of emergency to transport some 2 million workers who normally use the train service to go to work in Rio de Janeiro everyday.

Yesterday, the owners of the public bus services prevented their workers from going on a general strike, which they threatened to start today, demanding salary increases. this strike would have worsened the public transport problem even more.

FOUR GOVERNORS ASK SARNEY TO RESHUFFLE CABINET

PY100151 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2236 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Apr (EFE) -- It was reported today in Brasilia that the govrnors of Brazil's four main states, who are members of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization party (PMDB), have asked President Jose Sarney to immediately replace both the finance and the mines and energy ministers.

The four governors, namely Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercia, Rio de Janeiro Governor Wellington Moreira, Minas Gerais Governor Newton Cardoso, and Matto Grosso do Sul Governor Marcelo Miranda, made the request after holding a meeting yesterday in Sao Paulo to review the current political and economic situation.

The governors approved President Jose Sarney's administration but asked him to implement the Cabinet changes announced 2 weeks ago.

The governors harshly criticized Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, a PMDB member, and Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chavez. Regarding Chavez they said, "it is unacceptable for him to criticize the government to which he belongs."

Two weeks ago, advisers of President Jose Sarney admitted the government was holding contacts with several political circles to make possible changes in the current Cabinet. The changes were scheduled for late April. However, the resignation tendered by Planning Minister Joao Sayad sparked the crisis and made the government admit that indeed one existed.

The criticism leveled against Finance Minister Dilson Funaro was received with surprise by PMDB leaders who 1 week ago issued a communque fully supporting his efforts. Funaro is being held responsible for the failure of the economic reform known as the "Cruzado Plan" and for monopolizing the handling of the Brazilian economic policy.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

PY091609 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez said yesterday here in Brasilia the creditor banks must share the responsibility for the Brazilian foreign debt.

Fernandez Ordonez arrived in Brasilia on 7 April but only yesterday did he start his official meetings with Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre, Irrigation Affairs Minister Vicente Fialho, and President Jose Sarney.

The Spanish foreign minister said the Brazilian foreign debt problem must be regarded as a problem that not only concerns Brazil but also the international creditors. Therefore, he said, the two parties must share the burden of the debt. According to the minister, this is the stance adopted by his country, which is already helping Brazil pay back its foreign debt by making large purchases on the Brazilian market.

Minister Fernandez Ordonez will sign two agreements with Brazil in Itamaraty this morning, one of them in irrigation and another in the cultural sector. Later he will grant a news conference during which he will disclose details of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's visit to Brazil on 15 June.

FUNARO CALLS DEBT RECLASSIFICATION 'ROUTINE'

PY062112 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Apr 87 p A22

[Text] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro said yesterday that the U.S. Federal Reserve decision to reclassify the Brazilian foreign debt into a higher risk category is not a retaliatory measure against Brazil. According to the minister, this is a routine measure calling for entering Brazil's unpaid interest for a period of 3 months as losses in the accounting books of the major U.S. creditor banks.

Funaro said the reclassification occurred because the banks were already making loss entries on their books even before the 3-month period required before doing so had run out. These financial institutions are taking that step on the assumption that the foreign negotiations involved a long process, which will not be completed in a week. Both the Federal Reserve and the banks' decisions were expected by Brazil.

Minister Funaro also said the decision by the Bank of Montreal to convert $100 million of its $1.2-billion total loans into investments "shows the way that must be sought." He recalled that Bank of Montreal President William Molholland was in Brasilia in March and talked with the minister about this possibility. Minister Dilson Funaro was received by President Jose Sarney in the afternoon.

MINISTER DENIES CREATION OF 'FOREIGN MINISTRY'

PY091454 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Yesterday, Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre was emphatic in commenting on the creation of a Foreign Ministry in Brazil to replace Itamaraty [currently in charge of country's foreign affairs]. As well as the foreign minister, Foreign Ministry spokesman Rui Nogueira denied Itamaraty had been consulted by the Presidency of the Republic on this subject.

UNION MEMBER'S MURDER 'LINKED' TO ELECTIONS

PY031823 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Apr 87 p 34

[Excerpt] Progovernment union leader Antonio Ubirajara Mota was murdered the night before last. Four bullets in the head killed him on the street in front of his house. He was murdered just 1 month before the elections for the new leadership of the Metal Workers Union of Sao Caetano do Sul, the only union within the ABC industrial belt outside the domination of the CUT [Sole Central Organization of Workers]. The murder, which according to witnesses interviewed by the police was premeditated, has all the indications of being linked to political and union disagreements. The circumstances indicate that the CUT is involved in this case. The CUT defends itself by saying the progovernment leaders wanted to remove Ubirajara Mota.

Antonio Ubirajara Mota, who would have been 35 years old today, was the natural successor to Joao Lins Pereira, president of this independent union for the last 12 years. Ubirajara Mota joined the union leadership 3 years ago. He was one of the seven members of the union leadership. Leaders of this union have no doubt that as a result of "the prestige achieved among the rank-and-file," Ubirajara Mota would have become the new president, replacing Joao Lins Pereira who decided to leave the union "because his name had been worn out by the opposition." This reason was given by the union's secretary general, Aparecido Inacio da Silva, who also wants to retire.

Although he did not want to make accusations before the final police investigation, Aparecido Inacio da Silva said Ubirajara Mota's murder is linked to the union elections. Da Silva said Ubirajara Mota "was creating concern among CUT members because of his authenticity and ability to speak in front of the factory workers." [passage omitted]

UN AMBASSADOR REJECTS MEXICAN NOTE ON ALMEYDA

PY091409 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] When questioned by journalists about a Mexican note regarding the situation of Clodomiro Almeyda, Pedro Daza, Chilean Ambassador to the United Nations, said: I will not pass on the Mexican note because I do not acknowledge their political and ethical authority to issue pronouncements on the Chilean situation. Mexico has been leading a smear campaign against Chile. Daza gave the same answer to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on 7 April. Cuellar told Daza he had received expressions of concern from some nonaligned countries -- including Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia, Ghana, and Algeria -- over the present situation of former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda. The Almeyda question had been presented by the Cuban delegate to the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries. Mexican Ambassador Mario Moya Palencia handed a note to Perez de Cuellar asking that Almeyda's rights be respected. When Daza was asked about his talk with the UN secretary general, he answered: I told Mr Perez de Cuellar that I will convey to my government the concern expressed by Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia, Ghana, and Algeria, but I will not pass on the Mexican note.

When asked to explain his position, Daza replied: I do not recognize Mexico's political or ethical authority to pass an opinion on the situation in Chile. Mexico has promoted a smear campaign against my country. Mexico's background of human rights violations and corruption cases do not allow this country to comment on the issue.

HOY INTERVIEWS PCCH LEADER ON ELECTIONS

PY080343 Santiago HOY in Spanish 30 Mar-5 Apr 87 pp 8, 9

[Interview with Chilean Communist Party leader Jaime Insunza Becker by HOY reporter Alejandro Guillier -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Guillier] Will you join the call for free elections, issued by a group of important leaders?

[Insunza] We favor free elections in a free Chile. And the sooner, the better. However, the call, as it has been made, does not address fundamental issues. Free elections under the 1980 Constitution and the political laws enacted by the dictatorship are an illusion. Besides, the leaders accept the 1989 plebiscite in the belief that the country is marching toward democracy, which is false.

Furthermore, the composition of the council that made the call to work for free elections excludes important sectors. The workers, the students, and the shantytown residents are not represented. The council is obviously accepting the government campaign against politicians because not a single leader of the masses belongs to it.

[Guillier] In other words, you will not work for free elections.

[Insunza] We will work to create the conditions that will guarantee truly free elections. This means we have to deal with the real problems of the country: a Constitution which excludes one third of all Chileans from the political process; the political laws to ensure the dictatorial regime will remain in power forever; the Armed Forces, which claim to be the guardians of popular sovereignty; and an economic policy shamelessly giving away our resources to the multinationals and to a privileged minority.

[Guillier] So, how are you going to work for free elections?

[Insunza] We will support the struggle for free elections, provided it takes into account the people's demands for their rights, and addresses the real problems of the population.

[Guillier] Will the opposition then be divided into two different groups, each proposing a different strategy?

[Insunza] No. The party contends it is possible, in fact essential, we agree on a strategy and a form of struggle which, taking into account the demands and conditions of the masses, could actually lead to free elections, right now, without Pinochet. Chileans must elect a president and a constituent assembly, or a congress with constituent powers. The automatic registration at the electoral offices should be accompanied by guarantees for political parties that they will have full access to press, radio, and television. [passage omitted]

[Guillier] Do you think the arsenals brought by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) will cast doubts on the intentions of the FPMR, the Communist Party, and other sectors? The Department of State contends the arsenals were going to be used against the first democratic government...

[Insunza] I emphatically reject that biased report. Our FPMR comrades have repeatedly said that in a democracy, they will respect the will of the people. The arsenals, the size of which has been greatly exaggerated by the distatorship, were intended to fight the fascist regime.

[Guillier] The truth is that after the incident of the arsenals, the Communist Party began an intense internal debate and later, there was talk of the defeat of the FPMR....

[Insunza] That is an error of assessment. The political scenario changed after the incident of the arsenals and the attack was on Pinochet. This is why the party called on its members to discuss the new situation and to make proposals. As a result, a new political strategy was proposed at the end of February. We emphasized in this strategy the need for political agreements and social mobilization.

[Guillier] We also heard rumors of changes in the political leadership. The rumors have it that your secretary general, Luis Corvalan, will leave his post, due to ill health.

[Insunza] I can assure you that our secretary general's health is very good and he continues working as the party's leader.

[Guillier] In the manifesto issued in February, the Communist Party appealed to the opposition parties to unite and discuss the objectives and methods of the struggle for democracy. What guarantees do you offer that you will respect these agreements and will not promote, "on the side," other forms of struggle that the other parties reject?

[Insunza] The party, and eight other leftist groups, have expressed their commitment to restricting their activities to the objectives and forms of struggle agreed upon by all.

[Guillier] What if, despite everything, an agreement is not reached?

[Insunza] In that case, we propose a meeting of a group of leaders representing all sectors to seek basic agreements. This will allow the political parties to carry out jointly the actions necessary to recover our democracy.

[Guillier] If an agreement is reached to negotiate with the Armed Forces, will you join it?

[Insunza] We will not stay away if real negotiations are proposed. Nevertheless, for that to be possible, the people will have to be mobilized and they will have to be capable of imposing their conditions. [passage omitted]

CATHOLIC PRIEST ASKS FOR COURT PROTECTION

PY081607 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0405 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Santiago, 7 Apr (EFE) — A Catholic priest has asked for court protection following death threats he received shortly before Pope John Paul II began his visit to Chile.

In Linares, 306 km south of Santiago, Capuchin Friar Sergio Hernandez told the appellate court that an unidentified person insulted him at the parish office in Longavi, a nearby town, telling him that "he would soon be killed."

According to information aired by Radio Cooperativa, Hernandez also reported several unidentified persons on 30 March forced the doors open and stole a pickup truck. This action was reported to the Linares court. The friar also reported frequent intimidating and threatening phone calls that have generated tension in his community. He asked the court "to investigate and provide protection for me and the San Lorenzo de Ingavi parish office."

Hernandez is the third priest to ask for court protection. Linares Bishop Carlos Camus also asked for protection after saying in an interview the Chilean Government "is immensely immoral."

THREE MINISTERS RESIGN IN 'CABINET MINICRISIS'

PA100020 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2303 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] I presented my resignation from the post of public health minister 15 days ago, because I was appointed secretary general of the Ibero-American Confederation of Plastic Surgery [Confederacion Iberoamericana de Cirugia Plastica], Jorge Bracho Ona, former public health minister, has stated. He pointed out that his resignation occurred when the [words indistinct] business deal concerning the Medical Distribution Unit [Unidad Ejecutora de Medicamento] was made public.

[Begin Bracho Ona recording] I presented my resignation 15 days ago to the president, when I explained that the Ibero-American Confederation of Plastic Surgery requested I become the secretary general, and that I would therefore be unable to occupy the post. The confederation elected me by acclamation in San Juan, Puerto Rico. There were 25 countries, each casting a vote, and I have no other alternative but to accept.

I began to realize that I will have to travel half of the world attending medical congresses, and I asked the president: What can I do, if I cannot combine the two posts? This is an international commitment, and the president understood my position. Yesterday, he accepted my resignation. Confidentially speaking, there is an aspect that all of you are familiar with, and that has to do with the Medical Distribution Unit issue. The National Congress had invited me to attend a session to explain more about this issue, as part of the investigation. [end recording]

Well-informed sources close to the National Palace and to the Social Welfare and Public Promotion Ministry have confirmed to Ecuador Radio [Network] that Ernest Velasquez, social welfare and public promotion minister, has presented his resignation to President Leon Febres Cordero. It was noteworthy to point out that Minister Velasquez was one of the people being mentioned as resigning in the so-called cabinet minicrisis, which also included the resignations of Javier Niera, former industries, commerce and integration minister, and Jorge Bracho Ona, former health minister.

BRIEFS

ANDEAN EMERGENCY AID -- The Andean Development Corporation, which is presided over by Ecuadoran Industry Minister Ricardo Novoa Bejarano, has approved a $47 million credit line to carry out several projects to alleviate the emergency prevailing in the country. Minister Novoa said tht $30 million will be used to repair 85 km of highways, $8.3 million will be used to repair two boilers in the Esmeraldas refinery. [figures as heard] [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Apr 87 PA]

STATE OF SIEGE ENDS; MINISTER JACQUET COMMENTS

PY100129 Asuncion Red Privada de Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Justice Minister Eugenio J. Jacquet speaking to an unidentified reporter in his office in Asuncion; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer's introductory remarks] The latest extension of the state of siege in our capital has expired. Because it has not been extended for another period, the state of siege is no longer in effect. Asked about this topic, Justice and Labor Minister Eugenio J. Jacquet said the state of siege was no longer justified, but noted it could be instituted again, if necessary.

[Begin Jacquet recording] We believe a state of siege must be applied in accordance with prevailing needs and circumstances. There will be times when a state of siege will be applied and there will be times when it will not be. I hope terrorist criminals will not take advantage of this period in which there is no state of siege to disrupt our peace and tranquillity because, in that case, we will have to reinstate it at any time. [end recording]

Asked if this measure could be regarded as a lifting of the state of siege Jacquet said:

[Begin recording] There is no such thing because a state of siege is enforced for an established period. It will automatically end on its expiration date. This also means the state of siege can be instituted again at any time. Historical and statistical data show the state of siege has always been used as a preventive measure, I repeat, to prevent terrorist criminals and antisocial individuals from disrupting our peace, which has naturally benefited all political sectors because these sectors could thus grow politically, culturally, and above all, economically. Hence, the state of siege has in fact never hurt or prejudiced anyone, except for those who are moving on the path of terrorism and violence, or who are at least trying to engage in these actions that are completely unnecessary for our people. [end recording]

HABEAS CORPUS PRESENTED TO FREE LABOR LEADER

PY062134 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 31 Mar 87 p 15

[Excerpt] Attorney Marcial Gonzalez has entered a plea for habeas corpus to the Supreme Court on behalf of Pedro Salcedo, secretary general of the Paraguayen Cotton Company (CAPSA) labor union. Salcedo was arrested by police on 28 March. His lawyer has said police arrested him without a court order. He has therefore requested the court to order Salcedo to be brought before it and then have him released. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES FORMER AIR FORCE HEAD OF CONSPIRACY

PY092327 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0219 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- The office of the Peruvian attorney general today filed charges against former Peruvian Air Force Commander in Chief General Luis Abram Cavallerino, who on 2 April was removed by President Alan Garcia Perez. Gen Abram Cavallerino is being charged with committing conspiracy.

Peruvian Attorney General Hugo Denegri has given instructions to the judges who will handle the case, explaining that Abram Cavallerino was removed for conducting activities involving the holding of meetings with high-ranking military leaders and the military ministers of the Armed Forces, and with politicians from various parties who sought support for the creation of the Defense Ministry, which was approved by a law enacted on 1 April.

The activities of the former Air Force commander in chief were announced by the president in a message addressed to the nation.

Senate Chairman on Crisis

PY091701 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Congress and Senate Chairman Armando Villanueva del Campo, who has just returned to Lima after a 2-day visit to Brazil as head of a parliamentary delegation, termed the rebellious attitude of a former Peruvian military chief as not serious.

General Abram Cavallerino, former Peruvian Air Force chief of staff, was dismissed by President Garcia for violating military rules, and apparently creating a rebellious attitude at the Las Palmas military base.

Senator Villanueva explained that Cavallerino, who opposed the creation of a Defense Ministry, started to hold personal talks with politicians on the issue. Villanueva emphasized that, although the talks had no subversive intention, President Garcia considered Cavallerino's attitude rebellious and dismissed him.

Villanueva also said that there are no guerrillas in Peru, only terrorists.

FINANCE MINISTER ON DEDOLLARIZATION PROCESS

PY092335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0143 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Luis Alva, the Peruvian prime minister and economy and finance minister, today confirmed in Lima that 89 percent of the domestic savings are in Peruvian currency and that the Peruvian Government is determined to increase and support that figure.

Following a meeting with officials from governmental financial agencies, Alva said the government is convinced it is necessary to learn to live on our own resources, and is very interested in promoting domestic savings and developing a solid capital market capable of financing a process of medium-term economic reactivation.

Emphasizing that we have recovered our sovereignty concerning savings, Alva said that the savings account holders have been authorized to change their foreign exchange certificates into Peruvian currency for up to a total of $5,000. Since 1985, it has only been possible to change up to $1,000.

In addition, the Peruvian economy and finance minister explained that, according to figures recently supplied by the Central Reserve Bank, 89 percent of all Peruvian reserves, up to 22 March, are in national currency. This means that the dedollarization process is almost completed; a goal we set for ourselves when we were inaugurated.

Elsewhere, Deputy Economy Minister Gustavo Saberbein yesterday stated in 1987 the government will save more then $100 million by reducing foodstuff imports, especially rice, meat, and chicken, among other staples.

LAST SHIPMENT OF MIRAGE 2000 PLANES ARRIVES

PY091459 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 8 Apr (AFP) -- The last four Mirage 2000 planes which Peru purchased from France were unloaded today at the port of General San Martin, 250 km south of Lima, port sources have reported.

These supersonic fighter-bombers, which are the last consignment of the 12 planes ordered by the Peruvian Air Force (FAP), were transported disassembled aboard the "Francois Villon." There is an FAP base in Pisco, near Puerto San Martin. The first four Mirage 2000's arrived in November 1986 and the second 4-plane shipment arrived in February 1987.

DRUG TRAFFICKERS KILL SPORTS LEADER, YOUNG SON

PY081925 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Tarapoto, Peru, 8 Apr (AFP) -- The Police reported today that alleged drug traffickers murdered a sports leader and his 12-year-old son in an isolated part of the jungle near Uchiza village, San Martin Department, in the Peruvian Amazonian region.

Lucas Saavedra Garnica, president of the Tocache Boys [previous word in English] Sports Club, and his young son were stopped on the Tocache-Uchiza road yesterday. The armed group made them get out of the car, cold bloodedly shot them to death, and left their bodies on the road, the source reported. The report also stated that Saavedra was traveling to Uchiza, a region of intense drug trafficking, to watch a soccer match.

Meanwhile, 24 hours ago, another group of drug traffickers dynamited the Agriculture Secretariat and other state offices of Pucayacu village in Tocache County, Tocache Province, in San Martin Department, causing considerable damage.

200 POLICE REPEL TERRORIST ATTACK, 1 ARREST MADE

PY082148 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 8 Apr (EFE) -- An intense shoot-out occurred today between policemen and alleged terrorists, who again made an attempt to attack a Civil Guard detachment in Eten, a port located in northern Peru. According to the "Radioprograms del Peru" radio station, 200 policemen, supported by a helicopter, repelled the attack, arresting one of the assailants. The Eten people were terrified and parents picked up their children from schools and quickly took them home.

On 6 April, some 14 terrorists attacked the Eten police station, killing a corporal and a Civil guardsman. The police attributed the attack and the killing of the two policemen to the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA).

Meanwhile, in the city of Ayacucho, southern Peru, military and police forces, wearing ski masks or with their faces painted black, cordoned off two districts in Ayacucho, thus preventing people from leaving.

Afterward, the military and police forces conducted a house-to-house search, seeking alleged members of the Maoist Shining Path organization, local authorities have reported.

These authorities reported that the search was probably conducted to locate the Shining Path members who early on 7 April attacked the Quicapata Army barracks in Ayacucho. Sub machineguns were used in that attack.

MINES MINISTER CLARIFIES GOLD FIELD LOCATION

PY091258 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0230 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] After presenting the U.S. (Enbron) Company which will build the new gas pipeline, Mines and Energy Minister Wilfredo Huayta made clear this morning that the gold fields recently discovered in the Selva region are located on Peruvian oil.

Meanwhile, it was officially reported in Quito that the Ecuadoran Government denied the existence of any tenseness on its border with Peru.

PRESIDENT LEAVES ON 3-DAY VISIT TO LIMA

PY081722 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] President Julio Maria Sanguinetti began his trip to Lima, Peru, at noon [1500 GMT]. He is en route to Peru for an official visit that will last until Saturday at the invitation of his Peruvian colleague Alan Garcia Perez. His arrival in the Peruvian capital is scheduled for 2000 Uruguayan time [2300 GMT].

SOVIET DELEGATION TO SEEK MONTEVIDEO PORT RIGHTS

PY052257 Paris AFP in Spanish 1755 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Apr (AFP) -- Tomorrow, a Soviet delegation will begin contacts with Uruguayan authorities to reach an agreement that will permit the Soviet Union to use the port of Montevideo as a base of operations for part of its fishing fleet operating in the South Atlantic.

Soviet First Deputy Minister of Fish Industry Nikolay Kudryavtsev, who arrived last night in Uruguay heading a group of Soviet technicians, will remain here until Friday, 10 April, to negotiate an agreement with local authorities.

The Soviet first deputy minister will meet with Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias; with the ministers of agriculture and fisheries, and of transport and communications; and with an official of the port of Montevideo.

Official sources have reported that negotiators of the two countries will also discuss the possibility of the Soviet airline Aeroflot beginning regular flights to Uruguay. In compensation for possible concessions, the Uruguayan Government intends to obtain some advantages for its exports in order to even up the trade balance with the Soviet Union, currently unfavorable for Uruguay, the sources stated.

MINISTER OF TOURISM SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PY021752 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1439 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Apr (EFE) -- It was officially reported today that Minister of Tourism Alfredo Silvera Lima has resigned his post he held for one year. Silvera has resigned over the criticism he received as the head of the new ministry established to replace the Justice Ministry by the new democratic government when it assumed power.

Silvera Lima was questioned by Uruguayan businessmen involved in the tourism sector after the oppostion had blamed him for the economic failure of this year's tourist season.

With Silvera Lima's resignation, three ministers have resigned their post since President Julio Maria Sanguinetti assumed power on 1 March 1985. For various reasons, former Interior Minister Carlos Manini Rios and former Industry Minister Carlos Piran also resigned from their posts.

PAN TO LAUNCH EARLY PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

FL091659 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0310 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The rightist opposition National Action Party (PAN) will launch its presidential campaign in November. In making the announcement, PAN leader Luis H. Alvarez stated that the economic crisis forced the early campaign.

Alvarez declared that his party does not keep things under wraps because this is only meant to distract the people from the fundamental political issues of our times. That is why the PAN candidates will be elected by consultation with the grassroots. For the PAN, he added, the platform is more important than the man.

SEVERAL CITIES LEFT WITHOUT SERVICE FOR 2 HOURS

FL091637 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0426 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Minutes before the strike broke out at the Mexican Telephones (Telmex) Enterprise, unidentified personnel disconnected equipment affecting some telephone centers in Mexico City and some towns in the center of the country. The management that took over Telmex, led by Jose Antonio Padilla Longoria, reported this and added that the action was responsible for the central cities of San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Celaya, Tehuacan, Puebla, and the northern cities of Monterrey and Laredo, being left without service for 2 hours.

The management urged again the workers of the parastate enterprise to resolve their labor disputes as soon as possible so that the interests of the clients are not jeopardized.

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG STRUGGLE -- Admiral Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega, secretary of the Navy, reported to a senate commission that in the past few months 4,232 kg of drugs were confiscated, more than 2 million marijuana plants and 2,355 kg of packaged drugs were destroyed, and 30 Mexican and foreign traffickers were detained. In addition, authorities seized 16 firearms, three vessels, 10 vehicles, and an aircraft. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 31 Mar 87 p 22-A PA)

AERONAUTICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED -- Mexico City, 27 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican and UK Governments today signed an aeronautical cooperation agreement which includes the sale of airplanes to Mexico as well as an exchange of technology. The agreement is the result of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid's visit to the UK in 1985. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0225 GMT 28 Mar 87 FL]

ASSEMBLY RESOLVES TO CONDEMN U.S. 'MEDDLING'

PA091853 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Apr 87 pp 1, 14

[Text] The resolution to protest and reject the United States meddling in the internal affairs of Panama was approved this morning at 0337; 35 voted in favor, 1 against, and 7 abstained from voting.

The document was presented by legislator Eben Chi Rodriguez. The only legislator opposing this resolution was Marcos Alarcon from the Authentic Panamenist Party.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PANAMA

CONSIDERING:

That the U.S. Senate recently approved a resolution conditioning the economic and military aid to our country to the satisfaction of its interest and aspirations;

That at the request of the U.S. Congress, it requested a certification from the U.S. President confirming whether or not the Government of the Republic of Panama is taking any steps to effectively repress the trafficking of drugs and narcotics;

That once the U.S. President issued the certification, the U.S. Senate rejected President Ronald Reagan's certification saying that Panama had cooperated in the struggle to control the trafficking of drugs, narcotics, and money laundering;

/That such an action shows once again a new U.S. Senate intervenes in the internal affairs of Panama, which violates the principle of self-determination of nations;/ [passage in slantlines published in boldface]

That our country has proven its efficient control in an open war against the laundering of money and trafficking of narcotics, which are crimes against mankind;

RESOLVES:

1. To strongly reject the mechanisms conditioning the economic aid which harms our independence and national dignity;

2. To report the continous U.S. Senate plot, which constitutes U.S. meddling into internal affairs, against our nationalistic and Third World policy;

3. To condemn the open meddling of any country in the internal affairs of other nations and the U.S. Senate meddling in the internal affairs of Panama, meddling which aims at imposing opinions for the benefit of a foreign party and harms our legitimate sovereign rights;

4. To express our most emphatic protest and to call to the attention of all aware citizens, as well as all peoples in the world, the permanent U.S. Senate attempts to manipulate our internal decisions;

5. To suggest to the executive branch that our ambassador to Washington be withdrawn until this situation is satisfactorily resolved.

INTERPOL MEETING OPENS; NORIEGA EYES SENATE VOTE

PA091329 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The 11th American regional conference of the International Criminal Police Organization, better known by its English acronym Interpol, opened this morning with a discussion of the topic of drug trafficking. Representatives from 34 American countries are attending it.

Cabinet ministers and members of the General Staff of the Defense Forces of Panama headed by General Manuel Antonio Noriega were present at the conference's inauguration. The chief topics on the conference's agenda are drug trafficking, forgery of documents, illegal sale of children, and terrorism, an activity that has increased during the last decade. This meeting brings together the police chiefs of 34 countries and will last until Friday, 10 April. After the inauguration, the national press tried to interview Gen Noriega.

[Begin recording] [First reporter] As top national security chief, what would you say about the fact that the United States, pardon, the Senate contradicted in a way the assertion by the U.S. President that Panama does cooperate in the fight against drug traffic?

[Noriega] Wait. I have here a report somebody just gave me.

[Second reporter] (?Would) [words indistinct] the contrary? [Word indistinct] this morning?

[Noriega] Yes. It is true. How true depends on you, journalists.

[First reporter] You, you. General, will you please give your opinion on this?

[Noriega] I refer to this report here. What is the source? UPI? What is the source of this report?

[Unidentified speaker] It is from UPI.

[Noriega] From UPI? So, if you read this report, it shows...[changes thought] besides, I do not wish to step on false ground [pisar tablas]. I do not want to step on false ground. What they want is to make one mad or make mistakes. I will not make them.

[Third reporter] [Word indistinct] political in all this?

[Noriega] Totally. So, I will not make... [changes thought] here, the canal is Panamanian and the banana peels are for the naive. I am not naive, but I am a Panamanian.

[Second reporter] Sir, in regard to the communique of [words indistinct] Interpol?

[Noriega] Thank you, very much.

FORMER PALA PRESIDENT ELETA ON PARTY'S FUTURE

PA081616 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Apr 87 p 2-a

[Article by Carlos Eleta, former president of the Labor Party, PALA]

[Text] We are presently in the historic process of moving toward the year 2000. Currently, every Panamanian feels our country is moving toward a deep and ignoble social, moral, and political abyss. We can note, analyze, and observe that many of the political and intellectual groups surrounding us today are submerging the country into a state of absurdity in which it will have no unity or character. This situation places us in the dangerous position of easily succumbing to any form of imperialism.

That is why we attribute enormous importance to the intense upheaval disrupting the Labor Party, caused by a small group of its members, who are not founding members. Their intention is to bring discord into the party. The lies they have told the media only reaffirms the bad taste mainfested in each line of their publications and produces the pitiful impression of dwarfs rising on tiptoe in a futile attempt to grasp the eloquence that a noble, upright, manly, and honest gesture always produces. Thus, for the information of all citizens, we are going to present the truth of what has happened in the party from its beginning until now:

Responding to an invitation I made in August 1983, a group of citizens conceived the idea of forming a political organization. Since it was conceived, our objective has been to rule out obtaining power for profit. At that time, and now, we did not believe we should become insatiable leeches of the public coffers and of the resources of the countryside. Thanks to this idea we restored the Panamanians' faith in national institutions and confidence in a better destiny for our country.

The idea seemed romantic, but even so it was made a reality on 7 August 1983 when PALA was established as a party, as it had met all the requirements, surprising everyone when it reached and surpassed the minimum number of members in the brief span of 10 days.

Mark this well: When the Labor Party was formed, the group now dividing the party and seeking to take it over through divisionism, chaos, and the disorganized prose of braying anarchists, was not present. Nor was it present in the struggle to register the party, nor later when we chose our motto: "Development with Justice and in Liberty," our flag, and our anthem, or when we drafted our statutes, or at any of PALA's initial activities. This group was not present because it did not have and does not have the creativity required for a task of this kind.

Now, these few people are claiming false titles in a party that has never belonged and will never belong to anyone in particular, because it belongs to all. They want to promote the shameful ouster of those of us who have been straightforward militants with total fidelity to the principles and by-laws of our political organization. When we had our membership drive and were searching for signatures to support PALA's noble principles, these false leaders and their group of parasites were absent because they were lost in the deep shadow of political anonymity in which they had lived all their lives. They first raised their periscopes within the PALA because the party, noble in its principles and actions, received them without suspecting the kind of poison they carried. This group has certainly revealed they are not men of rigor, discipline, or work.

It is no secret, because verybody knows PALA presented lists of candidates for the 1984 elections, and in them I was included for the first vice presidency of the Republic. Citizens also know that to reinforce the UNADE [National Democratic Union], I sacrificed my candidacy so the Republic Party could become a party of UNADE, for the benefit of our beloved nation. Nevertheless, the people showed their acceptance of PALA and its candidates at the polls in the 1984 elections. Our candidates were of reknowned moral and political stature. The election results allowed us to show satisfaction with and pride in our party because PALA came in second among the UNADE parties and third in the country's political panorama.

Today, we can feel the effects of the divisionist and destructive campaign of this disruptive group. The majority of PALA members have contemptuously ignored them because they know PALA men and women, forged in the party struggle from the start and at the base, will reject these actions. This disruptive group, which has altered PALA's principles and internal reality, has also unscrupulously attempted to distort history for their convenience. As a result of that campaign, PALA's founders were displaced. People like Azael Vargas and Campo Elias Munoz resigned their posts as secretary general and under secretary general respectively. They resigned their posts due to pressures exerted by the same people who now intend to usurp the leadership of the PALA CEN [National Executive Committee]. Those who replaced Vargas and munoz were temporarily appointed in their posts; therefore, the acceptance of Vargas' and Munoz' resignations, as well as the temporary appointments of their replacements, are still to be accepted or rejected by the national convention, which is the sole body to which the party's statutes grant that authority. Those who occupy the aforementioned posts temporarily are accused of illegality because clear party statutes openly state CEN members cannot be appointed until the national convention is held.

Continuing with its effort to introduce anarchy, confusion, and chaos to the resolution of the party's internal problems, the divisive group promoted the removal of Jorge Fernandez, the then PALA executive secretary, from his posts. It appointed someone who was totally unconnected with the party someone who was not even a party member -- to replace him. Recently, those conspirators aimed their attacks against former Public Works Minister Efrain Zanetti as well as against current Works Minister Efrain Zanetti as well as against current Public Works Minister Eng Rogelio Dumanoir by making the current public works deputy minister order movements, transfers, rotations, and dismissals behind the back of the minister, who was abroad on an official mission. Those actions caused true chaos among the MOP [Public Works Ministry] professional cadres, harmed party interests, and irresponsibly and imminently endangered national development.

Similarly, by promoting massive dismissals at the La Victoria sugar mill, the divisive group is again trying to polarize, introduce, and encourage desintegration and political chaos, thus increasing the uneasiness the Panamanian people are experiencing. That group's sole purpose is to try to obtain benefits from a wealth that belongs to the entire nation by looking out for their own interest.

Those are the men who accuse us today!

They accuse me of making unilateral decisions, but they know very well I have never made a party decision unilaterally and we always asked for the approval of the members of the divisive group within the party's ranks. When we expected a better administrative organization, authority, order, and efficiency, we only obtained a mockery of those values.

Those gentlemen accuse us of using the party for personal interests while the entire country knows that for many we have been creating jobs for the Panamanian people. We have always done this without needing to support ourselves in any political party. As everyone knows, we have never defended our enterprises by protecting ourselves behind the PALA presidency, because we have always done it in our own name, a name that we have kept as clean as when we received it from parents; our life as businessmen is the best proof we can give.

Those gentlemen accuse us of not participating in party meetings and tours -- a childish accusation — because we have participated personally or have sent top party representatives to all PALA activities. First PALA Vice President Jeronimo Escala, representing himself or the party's president, has never missed a single party activity.

They accuse us of opposing the internal reorganization of the party. This is false, because I myself swore in the coordinators of that plan. However, the divisive group tried to arrange the party's reorganization by not allowing the participation of PALA founders. They tried to get control of PALA by convoking the national directorate to the Soloy Hotel farce because I was against all those outrages and because I discovered their plan to take control of the party through the reorganization. We never tried to suspend the party's reorganization. On the contrary, we tried to extend it for the active participation of all the party members.

Not satisfied with the shameful spectacle at the Solony Hotel and with the disrespect shown to the members of the national directorate, those gentlemen tried to hide the truth of what really took place there by controlling the media. However, we are sure the truth will come to light so other PALA members and the Panamanian people will know the truth of the events that took place on that ill-fated day.

Genetlemeu, this is the truth and the only truth. I want to tell the entire country, particularly all the party members, that it will be very difficult to continue the struggle beside divisive groups that have definitely lost the sense of unity.

Those are our reasons, and with them we submit to the judgment of the members we founded and the entire nation, and particularly to the judgment of history, because we know the truth will prevail over the lies of those who do not reach the category of enemies.

Carlos Eleta A., President, PALA

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE VIEWS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, REGION

PA100152 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Statement at news conference by President Jose Napoleon Duarte at presidential palace in San Salvador on 9 April; recorded -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...The confrontation between the administration's foreign policy and the Congress' foreign policy. I think this is a fundamental U.S. mistake. We find this to be normal throughout the world. Although it is the administration that determines foreign policy, too many factors and sectors influence the foreign policy [words indistinct] each congressman and senator on foreign policy. This results in a weakened U.S. foreign policy in the rest of the world. This is also what happens to us here in El Salvador. We do not know what will happen. We do not know the direction U.S. foreign policy will take, whether it will be that of President Reagan or that of the Congress. We know President Reagan is legally responsible for foreign policy. We also know this must be in accordance with appropriations, and that this is an instrument used in the Congress to influence policies.

As long as there is no bipartisan policy in the United States that can tell the world what the United States thinks, there will be uncertainty as to what is being proposed. There will be uncertainty because nobody knows what will happen. This will occur as long as there is this confrontation between the two foreign policy views. Although this answers your question, I think I should not stop here. I will tell you this:

The problems of Central America and of every nation must be solved by the will of their own peoples. They should be solved this way. The leaders of the people must make efforts to lead those peoples to their own destinies. We -- that is, I -- have been in exile, out of the country. I was evicted from the country and lived 7 years outside the country. As soon as there was a chance I returned to the country to struggle and lead my people along the democratic path. I believe that inside Nicaragua there are democratic and political forces, not military forces [as heard]. Something called the Coordinating Board has been formed; it includes trade unions, political parties, private enterprise, the church, all sectors of social life, and the nation's civic forces -- all of which are struggling in the country. Struggling for what? Struggling to achieve a destiny of liberty. Struggling to make the Sandinist government make good in its pledge to make this possible, not to have the Somoza dictatorship replaced by a Sandinist dictatorship, but to have Sandinism become an instrument of liberty, justice, and democracy.

This struggle is much more important than any armed struggle that could be waged. This is why Nicaragua's destiny lies inside Nicaragua, in the Nicaraguans who want their own liberty and who are struggling against the dictatorship, just as the Salvadoran people's destiny lies with those who want to struggle for their liberty. This is valid for each nation, for example, Guatemala. The area has suffered 50 years of dictatorship. Traditional dictatorships like the Somoza dictatorship, and militaristic dictatorships like those in El Salvador and Guatemala. Yet these peoples have never surrendered to dictatorship. They have sought liberty and democracy.

FAL REPORTEDLY EXECUTES AVALOS KIDNAPPERS

PA091702 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 7 Apr 87 pp 3, 71

[Text] General Rinaldo Golcher yesterday reported that four of the FAL [Armed Forces of Liberation] terrorists who participated in the kidnapping of Colonel Avalos were "executed" by their own people to avoid leaving "traces."

He said this was inferred from the statements of subversives who abandoned FAL ranks, because that clandestine organization orders the murder of any combatant who is no longer useful to its needs for various reasons.

The dissidents said that often when those who fight for FAL are wounded in clashes, they prefer to "execute" the wounded to avoid spending time in curing or taking care of them while they recover. This is apparently what happened to the four terrorists who participated in Col Omar Napoleon Avalos' kidnapping on 26 October 1985.

The dissidents said that "two birds were killed" with one stone.

The terrorists eliminated those who knew too much and could reveal compromising details about the subversive leaders at any time; also, the people killed were "no longer useful" to FAL interests.

Gen Golcher said: This is the kind of humanitarianism practiced by extremist groups that make up the FMLN-FDR. They kill for the sake of killing, to erase compromising evidence, and to frighten and intimidate their own combatants to prevent them from deserting.

However, Gen Golcher added, when any of their members fall in the hands of the authorities, the terrorists always clamor for their right to receive extremely generous treatment. That is when the "nongovernmental Human Rights Commission" appears on the scene. That group has never reported such crimes, which are much worse and also involve human lives.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES LOWER INTEREST RATES

PA091703 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] In an effort to reactivate the Salvadoran economy, Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democratic government has announced that effective this month, interest rates on capital credits to be invested in the country's production will be reduced.

The interest rates, set at the levels of previous years, are intended to favor basic grains production, exports to Central America and other regions, popular housing, coffee loans, and small enterprise.

The Central Reserve Bank said the Christian Democratic government, permanently concerned about raising production levels, decided to reduce interest rates on credits for certain specific activities, with the purpose of directly favoring those that will encourage new jobs. Credits for producing cotton, vegetables, oleaginous products, and sugarcane have been reduced from 15 to 13 percent. The idea is that reducing production costs will encourage production in those areas. In the case of vegetables, El Salvador is highly dependent on Guatemala.

As for exports, the level of interest rates depends on whether the credits are for activities within or outside the region. Interests on credits for Central American exports have been reduced from 17 to 15 percent, while they have been reduced from 15 to 13 percent for exports outside the area. It is assumed that encouraging export activities will produce more foreign exchange.

The construction sector will be encouraged to build popular housing that will favor low-income families and at the same time reduce the shortage of houses. The interest on this type of credit has been reduced from 16 to 14 percent and will include credits for up to 40,000 colons.

Interest rates on coffee loans have been brought down from 17 to 15 percent in an effort to encourage the production of El Salvador's main export product, which has not only dropped substantially, but has also suffered the effects of lower international prices.

Credits for small and mini-enterprises have been cut from 15 to 13 percent to favor thousands of merchants and industrialists of small- and medium-sized enterprises.

GUATEMALA

GEN CACERES ACCUSES COMMUNISTS OF SUBVERSION

PA092350 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] "The internal conflict continues because the communist-leaning groups that oppose the government follow orders. One of their orders is to maintain an atmosphere of insecurity and restlessness to hinder the official work plans."

The above was stated by General Cesar Augusto Caceres Rojas, chief of Army General Staff, during an interview yesterday in his office when asked about the latest events causing Army casualties.

Gen Caceres Rojas added: "These opposition groups need to make their presence noted to have access to aid from communist countries, at the same time creating discontent among the population."

"For these reasons they harass military garrisons and burn government and private vehicles. However, the Army remains on the offensive" -- the general said -- "precisely to avoid these types of actions."

"In general, terrorist crime in Guatemala is under control" -- Gen Caceres said. "Unfortunately we cannot speak of eliminating this evil, because in most of the countries where it exists it has become a way of life for many people."

"Many unscrupulous groups trade with what the terrorists need to subsist and keep their movement active. Only when we manage to overcome the problem of the businessmen of terror will we end this type of crime," he added.

When asked his opinion on youths who get involved in guerrilla movements, Gen Caceres Rojas said: "I would go as far as to say that all of these boys are deceived; their youth, spirit of adventure, and idealism, is exploited. They are very easily motivated by extreme ideas portrayed by communist agitators."

"Fortunately," he went on, "we always have the hope of dominating the confict in the short term, which will result in the peace and tranquillity we wish and the people demand."

Regarding the internal conflict of each of the Central American countries, Gen Caceres Rojas said the Guatemalan Army does not intervene directly, and this is where neutrality lies. However, through the Guatemalan Government, the Army does contribute with suggestions on possible solutions, and this is what is termed active.

He added that the regional conflict is at an impasse now due to not having found any mechanism that would allow the countries involved to agree to resolve the problem. The Army believes and hopes that during the upcoming presidential meeting at Esquipulas, a way will be found to avoid this sad situation.

He added that "what is going on is regrettable, especially in El Salvador, where as usual the people suffer the most. However, despite Guatemala not intervening, it does seek solutions to suggest to the governments so the societies of these countries can return to normal."

Gen Caceres pointed out that all this is a consequence of the East-West conflicts, in which the democratic system is at stake, which the Guatemalan Army fully supports. Finally, he said the Army's goal is to maintain peace and tranquillity within the national territory, and this takes up the Army's total capacity and attention.

CEREZO ON MEETING WITH DUARTE, ESQUIPULAS SUMMIT

PA100017 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo reluctantly answered questions today on the meeting he held yesterday with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte at the state-owned Santo Tomas Farm, in Escuintla. Cerezo was questioned this morning in the hallways of the National Palace and said the following regarding the details of his meeting with Duarte:

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] The public relations office has already given you a report on this. We discussed various topics. There are no details to give you at this time. It was just an exchange of opinions.

[Reporter] The report was too brief, Mr President.

[Cerezo] That is right. The report is brief because all we did was exchange views in general. Later, after the talks progress, we will give you more details.

[Reporter] Can you confirm if (?Galvin) arrived for the meeting?

[Cerezo] It is nice seeing you. No, I cannot confirm that.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] confirmed [words indistinct].

[Cerezo] Virtually all of them have confirmed their attendance at the Esquipulas meeting. It has been nice seeing you. [end recording]

PRESIDENT CEREZO, GAM LEADER ON MISSING PERSONS

PA092330 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpts] President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo today disappointed the members of the Mutual Support Group [GAM], most of whom are representatives of various areas of the country, after he walked out to the front steps of the National Palace for a few minutes to read a resolution that rules out the appointment of a multisector commission to investigate the fate of missing persons.

The GAM's expectations were based on a public meeting which President Cerezo had agreed to hold with them this afternoon. The meeting came after several months of efforts. President Cerezo limited himself today to reading the resolution, which states in point No 2 that the government will indeed appoint a commission, but it will be strictly a government commission composed of representatives from the presidency, Foreign Relations Ministry, Government Ministry, and a deputy from the Congressional Human Rights Committee. The commission members must file, within 3 months, a report on the investigations conducted by the courts of justice. [passage omitted] Subsequently, GAM President Nineth de Garcia addressed the group, expressing her dissatisfaction over the appointment of a commission that will be primarily composed of government officials.

[Begin Garcia recording] This is actually no answer at all. President Cerezo knows perfectly well what our proposals are. I hope you will understand, companeros, why we did not insist on asking him to stay. We will not take part in any political game-playing a day before the arrival of a Latin American president. We will not sell out our principles.

Definitely, (it behooves) the GAM to withdraw at this moment and come to a decision. It is obvious to the GAM and to fair-minded people that unilateral decisions are adopted here; that a decision is never adopted on behalf of the people. Can the Guatemalan people believe that a strictly governmental commission will tell the truth and give us explanations and specific responses. [Crowd shouts: no] How can we, companeros, fall for the same game of 2-3 years ago under General Mejia's dictatorship? Or is it that we continue living under a military dictatorship with a more or less kindly-looking and less bloody figurehead? [end recording]

Looking obviously frustrated and discouraged over the president's attitude, the GAM members paraded through the Plaza Mayor, on 6th Avenue, and [word indistinct] up to 4th Avenue, where they boarded urban buses to an unknown destination in this city to discuss future actions.

BRIEFS

POLICE FORCE EXPANDED -- It has been announced that the National Police will upgrade its prevention, combat, and crime control unit with 1,000 new policemen and 400 patrol cars -- 200 will be donated by the Spanish government and 200 will be purchased from Mexico -- and 100 motorcycles. [Summary] [Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 28 Mar 87 PA]

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT TROOPS PREPARE FOR 'POSSIBLE' U.S. ATTACK

PA092258 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] For the last 2 days, permanent artillery troops and active military service soldiers, using 122 and 152-mm artillery, have been conducting exercises on the outskirts of the capital in preparation for a possible U.S. Government military invasion. Young men, some of them with 6 months of experience in the SMP [Patriotic Military Service], others with 2 months of experience, and experienced EPS artillerymen promptly lined up in the proper manner to face a possible attack by enemy troops.

Yesterday's exercise on the outskirts of Managua was centered around the ground artillery defense in case of an invasion. Powerful rocket launchers, known as BM-21's, surrounded a vast territory in response to U.S. Government military threats.

EPS commanders demonstrated the organization, maneuverability, and fighting spirit of the soldiers, who in minutes lined up their weapons in the possible direction of the enemy.

The BM-21, a rocket launcher with a 21 km range, was used in the fight against mercenary groups in mountainous areas of the country, and now is being set up to fight large groups of ground troops that try to move toward Managua.

In the field where the maneuvers are taking place since last Sunday, Lieutenant Jose Gallo, battery chief, orders his troops to prepare to maneuver the BM-21's, and in record time they are ready to be fired. All of the men have recently joined the active military service. "These young men are from the SMP, but the reserves are also capable of maneuvering and setting up their weapons in case of an attack," the official said.

Lieutenant Victor Manuel Vega Aleman is the founder of the EPS and has been an artilleryman for 8 years. Now Vega is a BM-21 battery chief. "I have operated under other circumstances, especially in the mountains, and now we are preparing ourselves to defend the capital, which is easier because we can get ammunition and maneuver much faster," the experienced official said. Completing this defensive ring, the 152 mm guns, known as howitzers, with a 17.5 km range, are a basic part of the defense of one of Managua's flanks.

Lieutenant Leon Zelaya orders his men to take up their positions in case guns have to be set up to repel the enemy troops. The mission of the young soldiers, who maneuver the artillery pieces, is to stop the forces and the means, even armored, that the enemy brings in their advance on Managua, the main objective. In 2 minutes and 30 seconds the artillery piece is set up differently so it can be carried by trucks to another position. After lining up in the same amount of time, the young soldiers use the same procedure to set up the artillery piece in front of their objective.

Like the BM-21's, the 152 mm howitzers were used in the strategic defeat of the enemy in mountainous areas of the country. For one of the artillerymen, Ivan Francisco Lopez Carballo, resident of the Jose Dolores Estrada neighborhood, it is the first time he has worked with this type of weapon because he has been in the SMP for only 2 months. Communications man Oscar Jose Guido Gradis, a resident of Ciudad Sandino, is in the same situation.

ESTELI CDS REINFORCES URBAN SURVEILLANCE

PA091652 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Apr 87 p 8

[Report by Martha Marina Gonzalez]

[Text] Esteli -- The revolutionary forces of Nicaragua, which promote and coordinate defense plans, have been reinforced in this city to increase revolutionary surveillance to its highest degree and prevent the destruction of economic targets and enemy penetration into our territory.

In all of the city's neighborhoods, the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee] leaders have mobilized the people in view of the military situation. They have established surveillance posts to prevent possible enemy actions and to protect economic targets through armed patrolling and the installation of central and neighborhood command posts.

In the last few days, seven exercises have been carried out to measure the readiness of the population for defense activities. So far approximately 500 people have showed up for the exercises. In addition, the people in general are participating in supply delivery activities for the guards who are posted at several strategic positions throughout the city.

This is the way the people of Esteli are responding to the incursions of mercenaries who have killed over 6 peasants, destroyed electric installations, and tried to terrify the population.

Lieutenant Gerardo Gutierrez, chief of the Esteli state security, said the mercenaries are trying to introduce urban terrorist commandos to carry out propaganda activities. Lt Gutierrez called upon the population to increase surveillance and organization in order to stop the enemy plans.

FSLN COMMANDER CARRION ON ALLEGED PLAN FOR CONTRAS

PA090356 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] FSLN Commander Luis Carrion Cruz reported yesterday the existence of an operational plan devised by U.S. intelligence services, especially the CIA, to carry out terrorist activities, sabotage and other activities as propaganda for the FDN mercenary forces.

Carrion was accompanied by brigade and guerrilla commanders, Second Vice Interior Minister Rene Vivas, Lenin Cerna, chief, State Security General Directorate, Guerrilla Commander Leticia Herrera, CDS secretary general, Captain Francisco Ibarra, and Jose David Zuniga, member of FSLN Region III Directorate.

Carrion stated that it cannot be a coincidence that Elliott Abrams dared to predict in Washington that the FDN mercenaries "would obtain important victories this year."

He added: It is an indisputable fact that Abrams knows the exact number of counterrevolutionaries who have been trained at U.S. military bases in sabotage, terrorism, and propaganda activities to be used in Nicaragua.

The Sandinist leader pointed out that for the past 6 years, Ronald Reagan's administration has carried out different types of aggression against our people with the fruitless objective of eliminating the revolutionary process.

Despite the enormous amount of money spent on the mercenary forces by the Reagan administration with the support of Congress, this military option has been defeated by the EPS. Carrion added: It is not only Nicaraguans who believe they have failed; large U.S. sectors, primarily in the Senate and the House of Representatives, also share this view.

However, the enemy is not giving up and is now trying to adapt to the situation in the military and subversive arenas with the objective of winning the required support so Congress will approve the upcoming request for an additional $105 million. Reagan is to make that request for the mercenaries in September.

Even though the White House policy has been defeated and discredited due to the contragate scandals and Reagan's defeat in Congress, our enemies are now trying to change the image of the mercenary forces by obtaining some military victories, he stated.

He noted that "obviously, they will not succeed because they have already tried to defeat the EPS militarily, and met with resounding failure. That is precisely what is stopping Reagan from getting economic support."

Thus, this year the CIA means to obtain victories for these forces, but not by confronting the EPS or by destroying military units. Because they are desperate they are going to try to show their capabilities and their presence all over the national territory.

The leader added: When I say they are going to try to show their presence in the country, I do not mean they just want to prove they are there, but, because they have changed their military tactics, they will do things that will show evidence of their presence, like blowing up high tension towers, sabotaging installations, and distributing counterrevolutionary propaganda in the cities.

We have learned that members of contra task forces have contacted counterrevolutionary units within cities like Managua and Leon, seeking collaboration and support.

He pointed out that the enemy is trying to use these city contacts in a more systematic and organized manner to carry out terrorist and sabotage activities. This is because they have more training, in addition to CIA support, and are supplied with detailed information on the main objectives they are to attack.

The Sandinist leader reported that the bomb that was placed on the tower in the Domitila Lugo neighborhood in Managua 2 weeks ago was part of the new terrorist operational plan prepared in Washington.

He said that Washington is not necessarily interested in organizing an internal front in the sense of promoting large organizations within the cities. Instead, it is interested in carrying out visible activities in the cities for which the contras need only one or two individuals and a house where they can stay, operate, and then flee to Honduran territory.

Since they know enough to be able to place a bomb in the Domitila Lugo tower, they must also know this was a one-time achievement and the people are already activating their vigilance units [vigilancia popular] for defense.

The fact that they have been unable to carry out any significant subversive activity in the past 7 years is evidence of their lack of popular support. However, they are now trying to change their image with tactics that do not require popular support, to give the impression that they do have organized bases in the cities.

Carrion called for the people's vigilance units to reactivate as a demonstration of the political commitment of the masses, the development of mass awareness, and as an instrument to neutralize these counterrevolutionary activities.

We want conscientious vigilance that provides security and protection as needed. For this we require synchronized activity from all the people, with the conviction that we must guard and defend public property because it belongs to us all.

Interview by Milan Daily

PM091514 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 5 Apr 87 p 4

[Interview with Sandinist Front Secretary Carlos Carrion Cruz by Franco Di Mare in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpts] Rome — [Passage omitted] [Di Mare] How do you view the future?

[Carrion] With optimism. There are, of course, serious difficulties, huge problems. We have to build an economy, rather than reforming the existing economy, but we believe that with peace we can at last achieve the dream of a really beautiful Nicaragua for everyone. You see, revolutionaries are optimists by nature. We are absolutely convinced we will succeed in defeating Reagan's strategy for Nicaragua, especially if the democratic and progressive forces of the world realize that this goal of Nicaragua's is the same as theirs. If everyone realizes that when a country — any country in the world — loses its independence, all the other countries lose a little of theirs also. [passage omitted]

[Di Mare] What is happening in Nicaragua now? What is the contras' situation following the Irangate scandal?

[Carrion] The Irangate scandal coincides with the defeat of the contra's principal force, with a state of disorganization and operational inefficiency that has become established over the past 5 months. Now the majority of the contra force — approximately 10,000 men — are in Honduras, and a large proportion of the fighting is taking place along the border, whereas clashes used to occur further inside the country. It is against this backdrop that the Irangate scandal exploded in the United States, and it certainly exacerbates the counterrevolutionary forces' internal political situation. It does so, first, because new contradictions are emerging, even within the U.S. Congress. Many people are not clearly or completely in agreement with supporting the contras.

[Di Mare] Nevertheless the U.S. Senate recently approved the allocation of 40 million dollars more to them...

[Carrion] Yes, but money is not as crucial as political commitment and public agreement. The contras will not succeed in resolving anything with 40 million or even 100 or 500 million dollars. The most important thing for us is that a number of Hondurans are beginning to fear the contras' presence in their territory. They are wondering what will happen when a political change in the U.S. Administration occurs.

[Di Mare] The Honduran Government has long denied the contras' presence in its territory. What specific steps have you taken toware Tegucigalpa?

[Carrion] We have a huge collection of official protests. This is because we believe in diplomatic channels and legal methods between civilized nations for resolving this conflict. Most of the protests have remained unanswered, except in the case of the court at The Hague, which has expressed its condemnation of the United States for its financing of the contras.

[Di Mare] Costa Rica has a peace proposal for Central America. What do you think of it?

[Carrion] We have agreed to examine and discuss whatever proposals are submitted. Not long ago, on the United States' suggestion, Costa Rica submitted a peace proposal that was the same as Washington's, calling for an immediate dialogue with the counterrevolutionary forces, the immediate holding of elections, and disarmament. The proposal recently submitted by Costa Rica embodies some important differences from the previous one. First, it accepts the constitutional nature of the Nicaraguan Government and therefore accepts that elections will be held when envisaged by the constitution (that is, in 1991). The second important difference is that no mention is made of a dialogue with the counterrevolutionary force; only a dialogue with the parliamentary and political and social opposition is mentioned. These are important differences. Real possibilities of diallgue are beginning to emerge as Costa Rica and Honduras adopt more independent stances from the United States. This independence would, above all, make a desparate action by Reagan, such as an invasion of Nicaragua, more difficult, because without Costa Rica's and Honduras' help, it would be really very difficult to succeed....

[Di Mare] Perhaps it is unlikely also because a large proportion of the U.S. public fear that Nicaragua could become the Vietnam of the nineties for the United States....

[Carrion] Of course there has been a certain level of international resistance for the past 4 yeras, but during those 4 years President Reagan has never forgotten to carry forward his counterrevolutionary plan. Nicaragua's invasion could therefore become the final resort to complete, with an international victory, one of the points on his 1981 election platform, which was precisely to eliminate the Sandinist revolution.

[Di Mare] Do you really fear an imminent invasion?

[Carrion] Listen, we proceed from the idea that an invasion is posible. The adoption of such a decision by Reagan is possible -- especially this year, because the end of his term of office is approaching, The coming months are crucial.

[Di Mare] What specific signs are there apart from what could be called deductive ones?

[Carrion] Although in Washington there is a sharply defined alignment against allocating funds to the contras, the U.S. military presence in Honduras has been stepped up. The Hondurans' main fear is that the gringos will withdraw and leave them to grapple with the contras. At this precise moment the United States has just started the largest military maneuver of recent years in Honduras. It began a few days ago. It will involve 50,000 men for 2-3 months. There are air and sea maneuvers in the Caribbean and infantry maneuvers on the border with Nicaragua. They will simulate a military response to an invasion by us. With these maneuvers the United States seems to be saying: Let the progressives say what they like. Come what may, we are not leaving: We are staying here.

[Di Mare] All the criticisms leveled at the Nicaraguan Government concern the suspension of human rights. The Sandinist government has said: When the war is over, constitutional rights will be restored. Nevertheless the international public's concern is that this may not happen....

[Carrion] We believe the difficulty in understanding the need for a state of emergency in Nicaragua stems from an ignorance of the incredible, frightening scale of the war.

[Di Mare] Yes, but why close down an opposition paper like LA PRENSA?

[Carrion] Ask me instead how many papers supporting the Nazis existed in France during World War II. There were none. In the United States, during the same period, there were no papers that could write in favor of the Japanese or Germans. When you are at war contradictions and domestic problems are one thing, but favoring the enemy is another matter.

[Di Mare] Is that what LA PRENSA was doing?

[Carrion] The internal opposition and the church have political scope. A huge number of radio news programs are run privately, not by the state. The case of LA PRENSA is different: The former editor is a member of the UNO, the Nicaraguan Opposition Group -- a contra group. Many LA PRENSA journalists have become contra leaders. That paper received funds from Colonel Oliver North.

[Di Mare] Is there proof of what you are saying?

[Carrion] Is the Tower Commission report enough for you? The "project democracy" of North and Admiral Poindexter envisaged a number of bodies that financed counterrevolutionary activities. They included LA PRENSA. To return to the first question, Nicaragua is at present the central American country where civil rights are best observed, as are political, social, and economic rights, such as the right to land, which is not recognized in the other Latin American countries. But perhaps the confusion stems from something else: Europe's democratic tradition is not the same as Latin America's. The experiences are different. Especially in Nicargua, because some Latin American countries espoused democracy some time ago. We, however, in 500 years of history have never had any kind of municipal administration. Instead there has been a vertical authoritarian tradition. We are implementing a program that took some European countres 200 years to complete. I realize it is very difficult to analyze Nicaragua's problems from the standpoint of Europe, which has already experienced its democratic revolution. We are now approaching municipal elections, but consider: First we have to draw up municipal legislation.

RAMIREZ ON MEETING WITH COSTA RICAN DELEGATION

PA091415 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Report by Marlene Rosas from the Information and Press Directorate at the presidency of the Republic]

[Text] Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado met this evening with a Costa Rican Government delegation which arrived in the country this morning to present President Oscar Arias' peace proposal. The delegation is led by Presidential Advisor Enrique Obregon, who delivered to Dr Ramirec the eyeglasses which belonged to the leader of the revolution, Commander Carlos Fonseca. Vice President Ramirez thanked them for the gesture on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and government.

The meeting lasted approximately 1 hour and included the participation of Dr Abel Pacheco, of the Social Christian Party, and Dr Farid Ayales, who will be Costa Rica's new ambassador to Nicaragua. Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, vice Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera, and Comrade Claudia Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, attended the meeting on behalf of Nicaragua.

Vice President Ramirez met with national and foreign reporters following the meeting. He said the Costa Rican delegation presented the peace plan for Central America which was proposed by President Arias. Ramirez reasserted that the Nicaraguan Government maintains the position of finding a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict. He also emphasized that the Costa Rican delegation's visit marks a new phase in the relations between the two countries. He added that Nicaragua is willing to settle the Central American conflict. We will now hear part of Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado's statement:

[Begin Ramirez recording] We want to state our satisfaction because a Costa Rican mission has arrived in our homeland. We talked about many topics with the intention of attaining an atmosphere of progress and improvement in our bilateral relations. The Nicaraguan Government is willing to improve and increase these relations (?whenever possible).

We have accepted with great satisfaction, and with emotion, the eyeglasses which belonged to our national hero and were brought by Enrique Obregon, an old friend who always defended Carlos Fonseca. The eyeglasses will be given to the Institute for Sandinist Studies and will later be (?exhibited) at the Armed Forces Museum. I repeat, the fact that Obregon's hands brought us Carlos Foneseca's eyeglasses is a highly significant event.

Likewise, we have announced to the mission -- which is comprised of our friend Enrique Obregon, and another friend, Abel Pacheco -- the Nicaraguan Government's approval of the ambassador which Costa Rica has appointed to Nicaragua, Farid Ayales. We officially communicated this to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry today.

The mission's goal was to present President Arias' proposal for peace in Central America to the Nicaraguan Government. The Nicaraguan Government reasserts that it is willing to continue struggling for a negotiated solution to the Central American problem. We are personally suffering the consequences of a war imposed from abroad, so we are more interested than anyone else in seeking the road toward peace. This was stated by President Ortega to President Cerezo during his visit to Nicaragua some weeks ago. Within this framework, President Ortega will attend the Esquipulas meeting, where the five Central American presidents will meet to discuss peace proposals or negotiated solutions to the problem which afflicts the Central American region. [end recording]

BRAVO LEADS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO PRC

For PRC media coverage of the visit of a delegation from the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] of the Republic of Cuba, led by Flavio Bravo, including meetings with PRC leaders Peng Zhen, Huang Hua, Ulanhu, and Tian Jiyun, see the Western Hemisphere section of the 8 April China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRAZILIAN JUSTICE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 9 APR

FL091450 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Brazilian Justice Minister Paulo Brossard de Souza Pinto who ends his visit to our country today, said in Havana today during a news conference that the talks held with representatives of the Cuban Government were characterized by their absolute freedom and sincerity.

SWAPO MISSION, OFFICIALS RECEIVE NUJOMA

Talks With Malmierca

FL091540 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] mission in Havana offered a reception for the African diplomatic corps and Cuban Government authorities on the occasion of SWAPO President Sam Nujoma's visit to our country. Nujoma held lengthy and friendly talks during the reception with Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and foreign minister; other Cuban government officials; and with representatives of the African liberation movements.

Meets With Risquet, Rodriguez

FL091329 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo, and Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP], have received SWAPO President Sam Nujoma.

After they held a fraternal and friendly dialogue, a reception was held at the ICAP gardens in honor of the friend of Cuba. Various representatives from embassies accredited in our country were present and talked to Sam Nujoma, who is in Cuba at the invitation of the PCC and the government.

NATIONAL SPECIALIST TO DIRECT GEPLACEA PROJECT

FL092346 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries, GEPLACEA, has implemented a program to diversify the sugar industry among the 21 member countries. Cuban specialist (Gerlin Noa) will direct the project. The GEPLACEA is responsible for almost one-third of the world's sugar production.

COMMENTARY VIEWS POPE'S VISIT TO CHILE

PA090416 Havana International Service In Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Apr 87

["Our America" commentary, read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Pope John Paul II is once again touring Latin American countries. Most assuredly, his 6 days in Chile constitute the most stressful visit he has ever paid to any country. Most of Pope John Paul II's speeches were delivered amidst tear gas smoke and the sounds of shots from Carabinero's weapons fired at the Chileans expressing, by any means at their disposal, the fact that the situation of the poorest people in that country has become untenable.

Even a visit from such an important personality has been no help in getting the military regime -- which speaks so much about reconciliation -- to either suspend or minimize the many repressive measures it used indiscriminately against workers, students, and even reporters covering the pope's tour.

It must be emphasized that the wave of repression affected even the reporters of the well-known Colombian CARACOL radio network, who were expelled from the country by official order to prevent a report of the events from being disseminated abroad.

The pontiff is now in Buenos Aires, but a retrospective analysis of his visit to Chile shows that even though he expressed concern about human rights, unemployment, and social injustice in Chile, the military regime seemed to find the papal admonition of very little concern. One dead and dozens of injured were the results of the official repression during the visit, and this is the most eloquent proof the authorities are merely deepening the rift that separates them from a people bent on demanding their rights.

One fact worthy of emphasis regarding the pontiff's tour, is the extraordinary similarity of the accusations coming from representatives of the most diverse sectors, concerning the many problems affecting the country.

One of the most accurate descriptions was the one given by Concepcion Archbishop Msgr Jose Manuel Santos who denounced the state terrorism which imposes, he said, the cult of death.

It is worth noting the pope said unemployment in Chile is a symptom of moral disorder in society, but he did not mention official violence. Low income, unemployment, and hunger are only consequences that point to their cause: an oppressive regime that is stubbornly determined to continue to impose the state terrorism denounced by the archbishop of Concepcion.

Pope John Paul II failed to mention the repression cutting short the lives of the best sons of the Chilean people, but those who are struggling for freedom and hope are certain of the victory of their cause.

BARBADOS

FINANCE MINISTER HAYNES PRESENTS 1987 BUDGET

FL091717 Bridgetown CANA in English 2347 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 7, CANA -- Barbados Finance Minister Dr Richie Haynes today announced 51.9 million dollars (1 Bds dol; 50 cents U.S.) in new wide-ranging indirect taxation, plus 11.9 million dollars in concessions mainly to business and housing development, in his 1987 budget presented in Parliament.

In his two-hour presentation, he said the budget for fiscal year 1987/88 (which started April 1), called for current expenditure of 711.6 million dollars, with revenue targetted at 698.1 million, leaving an unfinanced gap of 13.5 million dollars. Additionally, increased wages for public servants for 1986/87 and 1987/88 would cost an additional 26 million dollars.

Dr Haynes said his was a "low tax investment and employment-oriented" budget geared to building on last year's five per cent economic growth, which was the best performance since 1980.

With immediate effect, the stamp duty on extra regional imports was raised from 12 to 15 per cent and for Caribbean Community (Caricom) goods, slashed from 12 to 10 per cent. These measures, Dr Haynes said would enhance the competitiveness of Caricom goods, vis a vis their non-regional counterparts in the Barbados market.

To help rebuild the ailing manufacturing sector he said a new private sector-run venture capital corporation was being established to buy shares in local companies, with a view to improving the high debt-equity ratio evident particularly in the industrial sector.

Additionally, government and the state-run Barbados Development Bank (BDB) will set aside a total of half a million dollars to help finance small businesses, including the self-employed.

Dr Haynes spoke too of plans for a 10 million dollar housing bonds issue, the money going to mortage financing, especially for low income earners. Five million dollars will also be made available to the government's housing corporation and another five million to the Barbados Mortgage Finance Corporation. A 10 million dollar issue of national development bonds is also planned. Dr Haynes also announced:

- a .5 per cent increase in three government levies on employee earnings for training, health services and unemployment and a .25 per cent hike in the transportation levy - the package expected to raise some 22.6 million dollars;

- a revised structure for consumption tax that saw the basic rate rise from five to six per cent, to as high as 30 per cent for non-Caricom garment imports;

- a doubling from 50,000 to 100,000 dollars in the cost of annual banking licences, with branch licences going from 2,500 to 5,000 dollars;

- an increase in the travel tax from 10 to 15 per cent;

- some 2.9 million dollars in additional taxes on businesses involved in betting and gaming. The annual fee for registering an amusement arcade went from 60,000 dollars to 200,000 dollars;

- 100 per cent increases in franchise licences;

- increased consumption taxes on whiskey, brandy, vodka and gin;

- an annual licence fee of 750 dollars for non-national salesmen promoting extraregional goods.

Dr Haynes, whose Democratic Labour Party (DLP) came to power in general elections last May, underlined the need for Barbados to ensure its exports were competitive with those of its major trading partners.

"Government has put in place appropriate fiscal and monetary policies and it is essential that, in future, increases in wages do not exceed productivity growth." Nonetheless, he said, government considered continuous improvement in the living standards to be a fundamental objective of economic policy.

Opposition Rejects Contentions

FL091731 Bridgetown CANA in English 2313 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 8, CANA -- Barbados parliamentary opposition today rejected the government's contention that its 1987 budget would stimulate employment, local production and domestic savings.

Opposition Barbados Labour Party (BLP) Finance Spokesman Owen Arthur, replying in Parliament to last night's budget presentation by Finance Minister Richie Haynes, attacked the imposition of 51.9 million dollars in new indirect taxes -- the highest ever imposed in a budget here. The BLP economist said the taxes will be "massively inflationary," will erode living standards, especially for the lower and middle classes and the budget itself will have "no impact on employment generation." He in fact said that layoffs were pending in some of the large commercial houses here, including T. Geddes Grant (BDS) Limited, Plantations Limited and Harrison's and predicted a government fiscal deficit of more than 270 million dollars this financial year. [passage omitted]

Arthur, a former Finance Ministry official in the last BLP government, criticised the all-encompassing nature of the consumption taxes "from walking sticks to caviar," he said. He said that for the first time the government had introduced consumption taxes on local vegetables and fruits. (This was denied by a subsequent government spokesman).

Substantial price mark-ups can be expected as a result of the taxes and will coincide with the reduced disposable income brought on by government's increased levies for health, transport and training and a new employment levy, Arthur added. [passage omitted]

Arthur said the Ministry of the Public Service had mistakenly calculated the cost of government's last public service wage settlement at 26 million dollars. "The full increase in the wage bill is in the vicinity of 45 million dollars," he charged. He said government had overestimated its income tax receipts by as much [as] 20 million dollars.

The budget, Arthur said, will create a "crisis of confidence" in the government and undermine the stability for which Barbados has become renowned.

JAMAICA

PNP'S MANLEY UNDERGOES 'MAJOR' SURGERY

FL091354 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has undergone a major operation. A news release from the People's National Party [PNP] states that a medical team which conducted the operation consider the operation a success.

Mr Manley contracted a viral infection last month and took a turn for the worse when the infection spread to the diverticulum. Mr Manley is resting in the university hospital in Kingston.

Reportedly in Stable Condition

FL092117 Bridgetown CANA in English 1651 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, April 9, CANA -- Opposition People's National Party (PNP) leader Michael Manley was in a stable and satisfactory condition today after yesterday's surgery for diverticulitis, a party spokesman said.

The doctors say that Mr Manley rested comfortably last night and was today in a stable and satisfactory condition, said Manley's spokesman, Harley Neita. [passage omitted]

He was moved Tuesday night to the university hospital.

PNP officials had flatly rejected rumours here that Manley was suffering from cancer and insisted that he will be fit to run the party. Absolute nonsense those rumours, party chairman, P.J. Patterson, told CANA.

Patterson has been named to handle the day-to-day affairs of the PNP, which has been pressing for general elections, until Manley returns to work. [passage omitted]

NETHERLANDS PAPER INTERVIEWS JAGGERNATH LACHMON

PM081331 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Surinamese Progressive Reformed Party leader Jaggernath Lachmon by Hans Buddingh': "Lachmon: Rather a Blade of Grass Than a Kankantrie Tree"]

[Text] Paramaribo, 2 Apr -- The "Crown Prince of Orange" he has sometimes been called somewhat scornfully. But Jaggernath Lachmon still considers it a compliment. He still thinks that Suriname should have stayed in some sort of Commonwealth with the Netherlands.

But what is done is done. Lachmon is now 70 and the only still active Surinamese politician who has been on the scene ever since World War II. In 1946, when still a young lawyer, he fought for voting rights for his Hindustani supporters. Some 40 years later the VHP [Progressive Reformed Party] leader conducted negotiations on the return to democracy with the military regime that came to power in a coup in 1980. After the adoption of the draft constitution this week Lachmon entered the Surinamese parliament building on Gravenstratt for the first time in 7 years.

A historic moment, he said. Army leader Bouterse announced the date of the elections -- 25 November. The following day we talked in Lachmon's office in the center of Paramaribo. It is generally expected that Lachmon's VHP and the NPS [Suriname National Party] of former Prime Minister Arron will win by far the largest number of votes.

[Buddingh'] To what extent does the military's possession of uzi weapons pay a role in your negotiating position?

[Lachmon] My approach is that nothing is a match for common sense. If you want to solve something with common sense, you don't need to use the same means as the others. That has always been my philosophy. I am a man who has always wanted to solve things through dialogue, even in 1946, when I tried to help the Surinamese people obtain general suffrage. When the military had taken over power in 1980 I made an odd statement. I would rather be a blade of grass than a big kankantrie tree, because the storm only makes the blade of grass bend, but can uproot a kankantrie tree. I believe that this has been my approach throughout these last years in Suriname. True enough, I did try not to bend in oder to see how we could achieve our ultimate objective -- democracy. I was brought up in a democratic spirit and would find it difficult to follow any other road. Even in the face of the military.

[Buddingh'] Should I take it that the bending blade has now righted itself completely?

[Lachmon] It is trying to right itself. Yes.

[Buddingh'] Do you think that the blade of grass will stand up completely straight again?

[Lacmnon] Yes, I think so.

[Buddingh'] How long will that take?

[Lachmon] Let us wait for the elections and see how they turn out. As the Netherlands Government has already said in its reaction to the new constitution, let us wait and see how things work. But the blade of grass is beginning to stand up again.

[Buddingh'] You are negotiating with a military regime that has a particular past, that has done certain things. What role moral responsibility play here? To put it another way: Do you not run the risk of becoming morally responsible for misdeeds committed by the military regime since 1980, above all in 1982?

[Lachmon] I have still not thought about that. But whenever such a situation comes into play, a resolution must be sought along democratic lines.

[Buddingh'] What do you mean?

[Lachmon] Precisely what I say.

[Buddingh'] A resolution along democratic lines for the violation of human rights?

[Lachmon] Oh, human rights; I mean that we will try to resolve every problem along democratic lines and see what is in the country's best interest.

[Buddingh'] I will put it concretely.

[Lachmon] You must not put it concretely. I know exactly what you are asking.

[Buddingh'] I will nevertheless put the question to you. Suriname is not unique. In Argentina there has been a showdown between the citizens and the military.

[Lachmon] I would prefer not to go into that.

[Buddingh'] Let me put it like this: Do you think that what has happened in the past must be put to rights in some way or other, or do you say: That depends on circumstances. We must wait and see?

[Lachmon] That depends on circumstances and we must wait and see.

[Buddingh'] Do you at any rate not want such things to happen again?

[Lachmon] I never expected that such things could happen. How can I then expect such things to happen again?

[Buddingh'] Have you a guarantee that under the new democratic system violations will never happen again and are there ways, when such things do happen, of taking immediate action?

[Lachmon] Look, in democratically governed countries tradition plays the most important role and not the written words. There are several countries that have no constitution but where nevertheless not a single violation takes place. Written words alone do not give a guarantee. We must establish tradition, and this tradition will give us the guarantee.

[Buddingh'] How is the Surinamese tradition? Has it not changed since 1980?

[Lachmon] Yes, of course, but that is why we have again held negotiations in order to restore the tradition.

[Buddingh'] You are convinced that it will flourish?

[Lachmon] I think so, yes. In these last 7 years the Surinamese have shown that they would like to return to democracy. If they had no love of democracy, they would have not pressed for it repeatedly.

[Buddingh'] Does the military honestly mean to allow a democratic regime free rein?

[Lachmon] It is difficult for me to know what Mr Bouterse and the military want. I do know what the Surinamese people want — not only to get democracy, but also to keep it.

[Buddingh'] Do you think that military intervention will continue to hang over a Surinamese democracy like a sword of Damocles after elections?

[Lachmon] I hope not.

[Buddingh'] Do you think it possible?

[Lachmon] That possibility exists in every country, and everything depends on what tradition the army has.

[Buddingh'] And what is the tradition of the Surinamese Army?

[Lachmon] I think the Army will build up a new tradition and its task will be the defense of Surinamese sovereignty — as the draft constitution states.

[Buddingh'] In your negotiations with the military have you looked at other Latin American countries and what lesson have you learned from them?

[Lachmon] I have learned that such (military) systems can never continue to exist, such is the power of democracy.

[Buddingh'] How far can you go with compromise? Are you not becoming a sort of wartime mayor?

[Lachmon] No, I do not think so. That is putting it too strongly. Nor do I believe that there is an armed pace between the military and civilian power. I think that it is a painful necessity for both the civilian and the military side to reach compromises and to allow the country democratic rule again.

[Buddingh'] Why has your party not protested strongly against the killing of citizens in the last few months? Why have you not denounced this?

[Lachmon] We are a party that wants to solve things not simply through denouncing them. We want to tackle problems rationally. We are not ranters.

[Buddingh'] Ronnie Brunswijk's Jungle Commando is active in eastern Suriname. The Army command wants to continue the struggle. How can this situation be resolved? Are you thinking of negotiations now or will they have to wait until after the elections?

[Lachmon] My father once told me never to open my mouth in the afternoon if I was going to have to cough at night, and this is why we are not going to start discussing the solution to problems, because I am in no position to. As soon as I am in a position to, we will look at how we should tackle the whole problem.

[Buddingh'] If you have political power?

[Lachmon] Then we will look at which way we should tackle which problem.

[Buddhing'] What would you say to the Surinamers, including those in the Netherlands, who think that you are setting out on a slippery slope and who think that you are negotiating with people who should not be negotiated with?

[Lachmon] I am indeed on a slippery slope, but I would rather stay on a slippery slope than jump from the top of the tower. I would say to those Surinamers that, among other things, they are too far away. They are not involved on a daily basis in what is happening here so they see the problems differently. I appeal to them to show some faith. What we are doing is in their interests too, so that they, when things get safer, will be able to return to their fatherland and be able to build up the country together with us.

[Buddingh'] You are not opposed in principle to negotiations with Brunswijk at any time?

[Lachmon] I said that I will see what must be done when I am in a position to do something.

[Buddingh'] Under the new political system will your party have to change -- for example, in the area of democratic functioning, for here it has been sadly lacking? The party was after all primarily an electoral association which was only active during elections.

[Lachmon] That is not true. In the final analysis every party is a little like that, even in the Netherlands. What was the Labor Party without Den Uyl and what is the Christian Democratic Appeal without Lubbers? There are always charismatic figures who lift their party.

[Buddingh'] Under the new democratic system will ethnic divisions not again determine policy and will the system of patronage (the granting of favors) not again play a role, as a result of which the civil service could expand to more than 40,000 people?

[Lachmon] It will have to grow. In the Netherlands too you have had these divisions. In Limburg there are many Catholics and they vote Christian Democratic Appeal. You will never be able to get rid of that. You can only try to keep an eye on it, and that is something we are trying to do. The colonial power naturally divided people here. Creoles, Hindustanis, and Javanese, who did different work and often lived separately. Thus there never was any integration. We are, however, trying to bring people together. I was doing this as long ago as the fifties in my cooperation with former NPS leader Jopie Pengel. But, of course, you cannot force people to join a party. And people certainly do think a little in racial terms. As long as we don't play fast and loose with each other.

And as far as the civil service is concerned, it has not expanded simply because of patronage. Suriname was not able to create jobs in industry and commerce. In order not to destroy social order we were obliged at a given point in time to expand the civil service as an extraordinary measure. We must try to reduce it, but not in such a way that even more social unrest is created.

[Buddingh'] Do you see a coalition between the VHP and the NPS after the elections, which it is generally expected will be won by the two parties?

[Lachmon] When the military government asked me as long ago as 1980 to work together with it to mobilize the people I said "no" directly, since I thought that was something that should be done together with the NPS. Otherwise you would stir up racial sentiments. I think that after the elections we will indeed have a cabinet based on my policy of fraternization during the Pengel era. For me the acquisition of political power is not the most important thing. A good and harmonious society is much more important. But if other people wanted to dominate I would probably rebel.

[Buddingh'] Should I draw the conclusion that the VHP will never wield power alone, no matter what the outcome of the election?

[Lachmon] As long as I live, yes. I will never want to have political power in the country alone. But that is not to say that I will be subordinate to others.

[Buddingh'] How will you set about making it clear to your supporters that the draft constitution is good and that people should vote "yes" in the referendum?

[Lachmon] Suriname has many intellectuals. We are not like a lot of other third world countries. So I will not be pulling the wool over people's eyes. I do not say that the constitution is without flaw, but the foundation is good and we can hold elections on the basis of it. If the elections are satisfactory, the constitution can later be amended if something appears to be unsatisfactory.

[Buddingh'] Have you thought about what you would do if the military were to intervene again after the elections?

[Lachmon] I have said already that I do not open my mouth before I have to cough.

[Buddingh'] What do you expect from the Netherlands?

[Lachmon] I would prefer to say nothing about that.

[Buddingh'] Will you be coming to the Netherlands?

[Lachmon] If necessary.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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